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Human rights questions: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Oksana **Boiko** (Ukraine)

I. Introduction

1. At its 19th plenary meeting, on 20 September 2002, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions", the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee held a substantive debate on sub-item (b) jointly with sub-items (c) and (e) at its 34th to 38th, 40th to 46th and 48th meetings on 4 to 6, 7, 8 and 11 to 13 November 2002, and took up proposals relating to sub-item (b) at its 49th to 59th meetings, on 14, 15, 18 to 22 and 25 November 2002. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/57/SR.34-38, 40-46 and 48-59).

3. For the documents before the Committee under this item, see A/57/556.

4. At the 34th meeting, on 4 November, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders made an introductory statement. The Committee engaged in a dialogue with the Special Representative, in which the representatives of Egypt, Denmark (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Switzerland, Pakistan and Canada, as well as the observer for Palestine, took part (see A/C.3/57/SR.34).

5. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants made an introductory statement. The Committee engaged in a dialogue with the Special Rapporteur, in which the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States

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Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Mexico and Pakistan took part (see A/C.3/57/SR.34).

6. At the 35th meeting, on 5 November, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief made an introductory statement. The Committee then engaged in a dialogue with the Special Rapporteur, in which the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Egypt, Tunisia, Pakistan and Mali took part (see A/C.3/57/SR.35).

7. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary executions made an introductory statement. The Committee engaged in a dialogue with the Special Rapporteur, in which the representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Switzerland, Denmark (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Finland, the Sudan, Sweden, Pakistan, Algeria, Argentina and Benin took part (see A/C.3/57/SR.35).

8. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment made an introductory statement. The Committee engaged in a dialogue with the Special Rapporteur, in which the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and Suriname took part (see A/C.3/57/SR.35).

9. At the 44th meeting, on 11 November, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food made an introductory statement. The Committee engaged in a dialogue with the Special Rapporteur, in which the representatives of Brazil, Bangladesh, Cuba, Mali and Benin took part (see A/C.3/57/SR.44).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.40

10. At the 46th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Cuba on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, Colombia, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity" (A/C.3/57/L.40). Subsequently, Malaysia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution and Senegal withdrew as a sponsor of the draft resolution.

11. At its 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.40 without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.41

12. At the 49th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human rights and cultural diversity" (A/C.3/57/L.41). Subsequently, Djibouti, Ecuador, Lebanon, Oman, Swaziland and Thailand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

13. At the 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran orally revised the sixth preambular paragraph by replacing the words "the contribution made through the World Conference against Racism" by the words "the contribution of the World Conference against Racism".

14. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement, in which he requested a recorded vote on the sixth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

15. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Sudan, Venezuela and Cuba, after which, upon the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to postpone action on the draft resolution.

16. At the 53rd meeting, on 19 November, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran orally revised the draft resolution by inserting a new paragraph after the eleventh preambular paragraph, reading:

> "*Recognizing* that the promotion of the rights of indigenous people and their cultures and traditions will contribute to the respect for and observance of cultural diversity among all people and nations".

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.41, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution II).

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Canada (see A/C.3/57/SR.53).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.44

19. At the 49th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Pakistan, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic

of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights" (A/C.3/57/L.44). Subsequently, Indonesia, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi and Nigeria joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

20. At its 55th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.44 by a recorded vote of 105 to 49, with 8 abstentions (see para. 127, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Singapore, Turkey.

21. Statements in explanation of vote were made before the vote by the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and Canada (also on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America); after the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Egypt (see A/C.3/57/SR.55).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.45

22. At the 49th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Suriname, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Congo, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago and Uganda, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human rights education" (A/C.3/57/L.45). Subsequently, Indonesia, Mongolia, Namibia, Thailand and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

23. At its 53rd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.45 without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.46

24. At the 49th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Azerbaijan, on behalf of Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Chile, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, the Sudan, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Missing persons" (A/C.3/57/L.46). Subsequently, Belarus, Croatia and Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

25. At its 53rd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.46 without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution V).

F. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.47

26. At the 49th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Ireland, on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" (A/C.3/57/L.47). Subsequently, Belarus, Malawi and the Sudan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

27. At the 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement by the Director of the Programme Planning and Budget Division of

the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts in connection with the draft resolution (see A/C.3/57/SR.52).

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.47 without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution VI).

G. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.51

29. At the 49th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Afghanistan, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms" (A/C.3/57/L.51). Subsequently, Armenia, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Morocco joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

30. At the 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement by the Director of the Programme Planning and Budget Division in connection with the draft resolution (see A/C.3/57/SR.52).

31. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.51 without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution VII).

32. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement (see A/C.3/57/SR.52).

H. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.52

33. At the 49th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Belgium, on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights" (A/C.3/57/L.52). Subsequently, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, Morocco and Sweden joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

34. At its 53rd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.52 without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution VIII).

I. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.53

35. At the 50th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Peru, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human rights and extreme poverty" (A/C.3/57/L.53). Subsequently, Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritania, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

36. At the 53rd meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Peru orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the eleventh preambular paragraph, after the words "a major challenge" the words "for the enjoyment of human rights" were deleted;

(b) In the thirteenth preambular paragraph, the words "and in this regard reaffirming that the fight against poverty, especially the eradication of extreme poverty, can contribute substantially to the promotion and consolidation of democracy and constitutes a common and shared responsibility of States" were deleted at the end of the paragraph;

(c) Operative paragraph 6, which read:

> "6. *Reaffirms also* the importance of addressing the most pressing social needs of people living in poverty, where appropriate, through the design and further implementation of special mechanisms, in order to strengthen and consolidate effective democratic governance",

was replaced by:

> "6. *Recognizes* the need to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in order to address the most pressing social needs of people living in poverty, including through the design and development of appropriate mechanisms to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions and governance".

37. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.53, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution IX).

38. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt and Suriname (see A/C.3/57/SR.53).

J. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.54

39. At the 49th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Australia, on behalf of Afghanistan, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, the Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1994-2004" (A/C.3/57/L.54). Subsequently, Belarus, Bulgaria, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Mongolia, Nepal, the Russian Federation, Switzerland and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

40. At its 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.54 without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution X).

K. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.55

41. At the 49th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order" (A/C.3/57/L.55). Subsequently, Ecuador, Egypt and Pakistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

42. At its 55th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.55 by a recorded vote of 98 to 52, with 8 abstentions (see para. 127, draft resolution XI). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Fiji, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Mexico, Panama, Peru, South Africa.

43. A statement in explanation of vote was made before the vote by the representative of Denmark, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland.

L. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.56 and Rev.1 and amendments contained in documents A/C.3/57/L.86 and A/C.3/57/L.87

44. At the 51st meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Finland, on behalf of Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela, introduced a

draft resolution entitled "Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions" (A/C.3/57/L 56), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which guarantees the right to life, liberty and security of person, and the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

"*Having regard* to the legal framework of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, including the provisions contained in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/72 of 5 March 1992 and General Assembly resolution 47/136 of 18 December 1992,

"*Mindful* of General Assembly resolutions on the subject of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, of which the latest is resolution 55/111 of 4 December 2000, and resolutions on the subject by the Commission on Human Rights, and taking note of its latest resolution 2002/36 of 22 April 2002,

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, annexed thereto, and Council resolution 1989/64 of 24 May 1989 on their implementation, as well as the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/65 of 24 May 1989, in which the Council recommended the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions,

"*Dismayed* that in a number of countries impunity, the negation of justice, continues to prevail and often remains the main cause of the continuing occurrence of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions in those countries,

"*Acknowledging* the entry into force on 1 July 2002 of the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court, thereby contributing to ensuring prosecution and the prevention of impunity concerning extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,

"*Convinced* of the need for effective action to combat and to eliminate the abhorrent practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, which represent a flagrant violation of the right to life,

"1. *Strongly condemns once again* all the extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions that continue to take place throughout the world;

"2. *Demands* that all Governments ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end, and that they take effective action to combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms;

"3. *Acknowledges* the historic significance of the establishment of the International Criminal Court on 1 July 2002, and the fact that a significant

number of States have already signed, ratified or acceded to the Rome Statute, and calls upon all other States to consider becoming parties to the Statute;

"4. *Notes with deep concern* that impunity continues to be a major cause of the perpetuation of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;

"5. *Reiterates* the obligation of all Governments to conduct exhaustive and impartial investigations into all suspected cases of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; to identify and bring to justice those responsible, while ensuring the right of every person to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law; to grant adequate compensation within a reasonable time to the victims or their families; and to adopt all necessary measures, including legal and judicial measures, in order to bring an end to impunity and to prevent the further occurrence of such executions;

"6. *Reaffirms* the obligation of Governments to ensure the protection of the right to life of all persons under their jurisdiction, and calls upon Governments concerned to investigate promptly and thoroughly all cases of killings committed in the name of passion or in the name of honour, all killings committed for any discriminatory reason, including sexual orientation, racially motivated violence leading to the death of the victim, killings of persons for reasons related to their peaceful activities as human rights defenders or as journalists, and other cases where a person's right to life has been violated, and to bring those responsible to justice before a competent, independent and impartial judiciary and ensure that such killings, including killings committed by security forces, paramilitary groups or private forces, are neither condoned nor sanctioned by government officials or personnel;

"7. *Urges* Governments to undertake all necessary and possible measures to prevent loss of life, in particular that of children, during public demonstrations, internal and communal violence, civil unrest and public emergency or armed conflicts, and to ensure that the police and security forces receive thorough training in human rights matters, in particular with regard to restrictions on the use of force and firearms in the discharge of their functions, and that they act with restraint and respect international human rights standards when carrying out their duties;

"8. *Stresses* the importance of States taking effective measures to end impunity with regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, inter alia, through the adoption of preventive measures, and calls upon Governments to ensure that such measures are included in post-conflict-peace-building measures;

"9. *Encourages* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to organize training programmes and to support projects with a view to training or educating military forces, law enforcement officers and government officials, as well as members of United Nations peacekeeping or observer missions, in human rights and humanitarian law issues connected with their work, and appeals to the international community and requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to support endeavours to that end;

"10. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council decision 2001/266 of 24 July 2001, in which the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 2001/45, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for three years;

"11. *Takes note* of the interim report to the General Assembly and the latest report to the Commission on Human Rights of the Special Rapporteur, including the attention given therein to various aspects and situations involving violations of the right to life by extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, in particular the attention given to violations of the right to life of children, women, refugees, internally displaced persons and persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or indigenous communities, persons exercising their right to freedom of opinion and expression, and persons killed because of their sexual orientation;

"12. *Notes further* the recommendations contained in the interim report of the Special Rapporteur to the General Assembly and the latest report to the Commission on Human Rights concerning various aspects of violation of the right to life by extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;

"13. *Notes* the provisions of operative paragraph 16 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/36 regarding the mandate of the Special Rapporteur;

"14. *Recognizes* the important role the Special Rapporteur has played towards raising awareness and the elimination of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue, within her mandate, to collect information from all concerned, to respond effectively to reliable information that comes before her, to follow up on communications and country visits, and to seek the views and comments of Governments and reflect them, as appropriate, in the elaboration of her reports;

"15. *Urges* the Special Rapporteur to continue, within her mandate, to bring to the attention of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions which are of particularly serious concern or where early action might prevent further deterioration;

"16. *Welcomes* the cooperation established between the Special Rapporteur and other United Nations mechanisms and procedures relating to human rights and with medical and forensic experts, and encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue efforts in this regard;

"17. *Strongly urges* all Governments, in particular those who have not yet done so, to respond without undue delay to the communications and requests for information transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur, and urges them and all others concerned to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur so that she may carry out her mandate effectively, including, where appropriate, by issuing invitations to the Special Rapporteur when she so requests;

"18. *Expresses* its appreciation to those Governments that have invited the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries, asks them to examine carefully the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur, invites them to report to

the Special Rapporteur on the actions taken on those recommendations and requests other Governments to cooperate in a similar way;

"19. *Calls upon* the Governments of all States in which the death penalty has not been abolished to comply with their obligations as assumed under relevant provisions of international human rights instruments, including articles 6 and 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, keeping in mind the safeguards and guarantees set out in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1984/50 and 1989/64;

"20. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standards of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 9, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights appear not to have been respected;

"21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with adequate human, financial and material resources in order to enable her to carry out her mandate effectively, including through country visits;

"22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in close collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in conformity with the High Commissioner's mandate established by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, to ensure that personnel specialized in human rights and humanitarian law issues form part of United Nations missions, where appropriate, in order to deal with serious violations of human rights, such as extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;

"23. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the situation worldwide in regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and her recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon."

45. At its 55th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions" (A/C.3/57/L.56/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.56 and Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Lithuania, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Suriname and Yugoslavia. Subsequently, Burundi, Cameroon, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

46. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Bahrain, Egypt, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates, subsequently joined by Algeria and Kuwait, introduced amendments (A/C.3/57/L.86) to draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.56/Rev.1, by which:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "and resolutions on the subject by the Commission on Human Rights, and taking note of its latest resolution 2002/36 of 22 April 2002" would be deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 18, after the words "Calls upon the Governments of all States" the words "in which the death penalty has not been abolished" would be replaced by the words "in order to prevent extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions";

(c) In operative paragraph 22, after the words "to submit an interim report", the words "within her mandate" would be inserted.

47. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the States members of the United Nations that are members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, introduced amendments (A/C.3/57/L.87) to draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.56/Rev.1, by which:

(a) Operative paragraph 6 would be replaced by the following text:

"6. *Reaffirms* the obligation of Governments to ensure the protection of the right to life of all persons under their jurisdiction and calls upon Governments concerned to investigate promptly and thoroughly all cases of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, including for any discriminatory reasons, and to bring those responsible to justice before a competent, independent and impartial judiciary, and to ensure that such executions are neither condoned nor sanctioned by government officials or personnel";

(b) Operative paragraph 11 would be replaced by the following text:

"11. *Takes note* of the interim report and recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur to the General Assembly, while being mindful that reports should remain within the mandate of the Special Rapporteur";

(c) Operative paragraph 12 would be replaced by the following text:

"12. *Recalls* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/35 and 1992/72, which mandated the Special Rapporteur to examine the questions related to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/45, which requested the Special Rapporteur:

"(a) To continue to examine situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and to submit her findings on an annual basis, together with conclusions and recommendations, to the Commission, as well as such other reports as the Special Rapporteur deems necessary in order to keep the Commission informed about serious situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions that warrant its immediate attention;

"(b) To respond effectively to information that comes before her, in particular when an extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or seriously threatened or when such an execution has occurred;

"(c) To enhance further her dialogue with Governments, as well as to follow up on recommendations made in reports after visits to particular countries;

"(d) To continue to pay special attention to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions of children and to allegations concerning violations of the right to life in the context of violence against participants in demonstrations and other peaceful public manifestations or against persons belonging to minorities;

"(e) To pay special attention to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions where the victims are individuals carrying out peaceful activities in defence of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"(f) To continue monitoring the implementation of existing international standards on safeguards and restrictions relating to the imposition of capital punishment, bearing in mind the comments made by the Human Rights Committee in its interpretation of article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the Second Optional Protocol thereto;

"(g) To apply a gender perspective in her work".

48. At the 58th meeting, on 22 November, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement by the Director of the Programme Planning and Budget Division in connection with the draft resolution (see A/C.3/57/SR.58).

49. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Czech Republic, Pakistan, Norway, Saudi Arabia and Finland (see A/C.3/57/SR.58).

50. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the amendments contained in document A/C.3/57/L.86, as follows:

(a) The amendment contained in paragraph 1 was rejected by a recorded vote of 79 to 35, with 38 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining:

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Dominica, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Zimbabwe.

Statements in explanation of vote were made before the vote by the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are

members of the European Union), Canada and Suriname; after the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Nepal (see A/C.3/57/SR.58).

(b) The amendment contained in paragraph 2 was rejected by a recorded vote of 72 to 49, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[1]

In favour:

Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Yemen.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining:

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Dominica, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, India, Israel, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Malaysia and the Sudan; statements in explanation of vote were made before the vote by the representatives of the Czech Republic, Lebanon, Iceland, New Zealand, Finland, Switzerland and Indonesia; and after the vote by the representatives of Pakistan and the Sudan (see A/C.3/57/SR.58).

(c) The amendment contained in paragraph 3 was rejected by a recorded vote of 67 to 64, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic

[1] The delegation of Myanmar subsequently indicated that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour.

of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining:

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Israel, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Sri Lanka.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, the United States of America, and Pakistan and a statement in explanation of vote was made before the vote by the representative of Finland (see A/C.3/57/SR.58).

51. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the amendments contained in document A/C.3/57/L.87, as follows:

(a) The amendment contained in paragraph 1 was rejected by a recorded vote of 80 to 44, with 30 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji,

Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining:

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Congo, Dominica, Eritrea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Israel, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saint Lucia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference), Pakistan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Finland, Canada, New Zealand and Iceland (see A/C.3/57/SR.58).

(b) The amendment contained in paragraph 2 was rejected by a recorded vote of 69 to 55, with 32 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela Yugoslavia.

Abstaining:

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Haiti, Israel, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference), Lebanon and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Finland and Norway (see A/C.3/57/SR.58).

(c) The amendment contained in paragraph 3 was rejected by a recorded vote of 73 to 52, with 28 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[2]

In favour:

Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining:

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Congo, Dominica, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the

[2] The delegation of Madagascar subsequently indicated that, had it been present, it would have abstained.

Organization of the Islamic Conference), Pakistan and Malaysia, and a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Finland (see A/C.3/57/SR.58).

52. At its 59th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.56/Rev.1 as follows:

(a) The third preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 87 to 24, with 35 abstentions. The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against:

Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Belize, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Congo, Dominica, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Finland and Suriname, and statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Egypt and Pakistan (see A/C.3/57/SR.59).

(b) Operative paragraph 6 was retained by a recorded vote of 92 to 34, with 28 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile,

[3] The delegation of Madagascar subsequently indicated that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour.

Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against:

Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Abstaining:

Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Haiti, India, Israel, Lesotho, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Namibia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Finland, New Zealand and Canada, and statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Egypt, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Sudan, Malaysia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Lebanon (see A/C.3/57/SR.59).

(c) Operative paragraph 11 was retained by a recorded vote of 91 to 28, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against:

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Myanmar, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Yemen.

Abstaining:

Bahamas, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Namibia, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Swaziland, Turkey, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Finland, and a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Egypt; after the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Iran (see A/C.3/57/SR.59).

(d) Operative paragraph 12 was retained by a recorded vote of 89 to 33, with 31 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against:

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Abstaining:

Azerbaijan, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Haiti, India, Israel, Jordan, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Finland, and statements in explanation of vote were made before the vote by the representatives of Malaysia, Egypt, Pakistan, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic; after the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran (see A/C.3/57/SR.59).

(e) Operative paragraph 18 was retained by a recorded vote of 77 to 34, with 39 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against:

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Congo, Dominica, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Haiti, India, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Swaziland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Finland, and statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Malaysia, Egypt, Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Sudan, Indonesia, Lebanon and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; after the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran (see A/C.3/57/SR.59).

(f) Operative paragraph 22 was retained by a recorded vote of 97 to 23, with 34 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia,

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Bahrain, China, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Yemen.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Israel, Lebanon, Lesotho, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Swaziland, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Finland, and a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Egypt (see A/C.3/57/SR.59).

(g) At the request of the representative of the United States of America, the Committee voted on the seventh preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 3 together; the paragraphs were retained by a recorded vote of 125 to 2, with 30 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova,

Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Cuba, Egypt, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Finland, Liechtenstein, Canada, Norway, Chile, France, New Zealand, Switzerland, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Denmark (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), and statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Egypt (see A/C.3/57/SR.59).

53. Also at its 59th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.56/Rev.1, as a whole, by a recorded vote of 112 to none, with 48 abstentions (see para. 127, draft resolution XII). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Comoros, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

54. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Suriname, Chile and Denmark (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), and statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Pakistan, Malaysia, Egypt, Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, the Sudan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic (see A/C.3/57/SR.59).

55. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Mali, Singapore, the United Republic of Tanzania, Pakistan, Egypt, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Sudan; subsequently, statements were made by the representatives of Senegal, Benin, Suriname and Finland (see A/C.3/57/SR.59).

M. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.57

56. At the 50th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of France, on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances" (A/C.3/57/L.57). Subsequently, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Japan, Mali, the Republic of Korea and Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, and Burkina Faso withdrew as a sponsor of the draft resolution.

57. At the same meeting, the representative of France orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the fourth preambular paragraph, after the words "including arrest, detention and abduction" the words "where these are part of or amount to enforced disappearances" were inserted;

(b) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the word "*Welcoming*" was replaced by the word "*Acknowledging*";

(c) In operative paragraph 5, the words "are investigating or developing" were replaced by the words "are investigating, have developed or are developing".

58. At the 54th meeting, on 19 November, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement by the Director of the Programme Planning and Budget Division in connection with the draft resolution (see A/C.3/57/SR.54).

59. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the seventh preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.57 by a recorded vote of 148 to 1, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Congo, Honduras, Israel, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea.

60. Before the adoption of the seventh preambular paragraph, statements were made by the representatives of Liechtenstein, France, Switzerland, Chile, Canada, Norway, New Zealand, Denmark (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Argentina, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil and Panama (see A/C.3/57/SR.54).

61. Also at its 54th meting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.57 as a whole, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution XIII).

62. A statement in explanation of vote was made before the vote by the representative of the United States of America; after the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of India made a statement (see A/C.3/57/SR.54).

N. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.58

63. At the 50th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Eritrea, the Gambia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Promotion of the right of peoples to peace" (A/C.3/57/L.58).

64. At its 53rd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.58 by a recorded vote of 90 to 50, with 14 abstentions (see para. 127, draft resolution XIV). The voting was as follows:[4]

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Madagascar, Malawi, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Uruguay, Vanuatu.

65. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Canada (also on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America) and Denmark (on behalf of the States

[4] The delegation of Gabon subsequently informed the Committee that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour.

Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland and Norway); after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Mexico and India (see A/C.3/57/SR.53).

O. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.59

66. At the 50th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the Sudan, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms and in solving international problems of a humanitarian character" (A/C.3/57/L.59). Subsequently, Belarus, Jamaica, Malawi and Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

67. At its 53rd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.59 by a recorded vote of 93 to 51, with 17 abstentions (see para. 127, draft resolution XV). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of

Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Fiji, Guatemala, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Uruguay, Vanuatu.

68. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland and Norway), New Zealand and Canada; after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Suriname and India (see A/C.3/57/SR.53).

P. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.60

69. At the 50th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, the Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Protection of migrants" (A/C.3/57/L.60). Subsequently, Eritrea, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

70. At the 53rd meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Mexico orally revised the draft resolution by replacing operative paragraph 3, which read:

> "3. *Calls upon* States to implement fully the provisions related to the promotion and protection of the human rights of migrants contained in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action",

by the following:

> "3. *Calls upon* States fully to promote and protect the human rights of migrants, as contained in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action".

71. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.60, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution XVI).

72. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Singapore made a statement (see A/C.3/57/SR.53).

Q. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.61

73. At the 50th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism" (A/C.3/57/L.61). Subsequently, Bolivia, Croatia, Honduras, New Zealand, Suriname, Switzerland and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

74. At the 57th meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Mexico orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The third preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Recalling* its relevant resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism, in particular resolutions 49/60 of 9 December 1994 and 51/210 of 17 December 1996, as well as Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, requiring States to adopt counter-terrorism measures, and 1377 (2001) of 12 November 2001, recognizing, inter alia, the value of assistance and best practices in the fight against terrorism",

was replaced by the following three paragraphs:

"*Recalling* that States are under the obligation to protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons,

"*Recalling also* the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on measures to eliminate international terrorism,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993 and, inter alia, the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote and protect the effective enjoyment of all human rights";

(b) In the fifth preambular paragraph (now seventh), the word "*Recalling*" was revised to read "*Noting*";

(c) The sixth preambular paragraph (now eighth), which read:

"*Reaffirming* its unequivocal condemnation of all the acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, in all their forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, and renewing its commitment to strengthening international cooperation to combat terrorism",

was replaced by:

"*Reaffirming* its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, in all their forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation, as criminal and unjustifiable, and renewing its commitment to strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism";

(d) In the eighth preambular paragraph (now tenth), the words "must be of an exceptional and temporary nature, and in all cases in accordance with that article" were replaced by the words "must be in accordance with that article in all cases, and underlining the exceptional and temporary nature of any such derogations";

(e) In operative paragraph 2, the words "*Calls upon* States to take into account relevant resolutions and decisions" were replaced by the words "*Encourages* States to take into account relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions", and the words "United Nations" were inserted before the words "human rights treaty bodies";

(f) In operative paragraph 3 (a), the words "information from all relevant sources" were replaced by the words "reliable information from all relevant sources";

(g) In operative paragraph 3 (b), the words "To make recommendations" were replaced by the words "To make general recommendations";

(h) In operative paragraph 3 (c), the words "on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism" were added at the end of the paragraph.

75. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.61, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution XVII).

76. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Egypt, Denmark (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Pakistan, the United States of America and Indonesia (see A/C.3/57/SR.57).

R. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.62

77. At the 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of the Russian Federation, on behalf of Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Cuba, India, Nicaragua, Poland, the Russian Federation and Turkey, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Hostage-taking" (A/C.3/57/L.62). Subsequently, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

78. At the 53rd meeting, on 19 November, the representative of the Russian Federation orally revised the last preambular paragraph by inserting the words "in strict conformity with international human rights standards" before the words "to bring such abhorrent practices to an end".

79. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.62, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution XVIII).

80. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Czech Republic made a statement (see A/C.3/57/SR.53).

S. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.63

81. At the 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Brazil, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao

Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of the rule of law" (A/C.3/57/L.63). Subsequently, Indonesia, Liberia, Madagascar, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution and Yemen withdrew as a sponsor.

82. At its 53rd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.63 without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution XIX).

T. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.64

83. At the 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human rights and unilateral coercive measures" (A/C.3/57/L.64).

84. At the 53rd meeting, on 19 November, a statement was made by the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and China (see A/C.3/57/SR.53).

85. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.64 by a recorded vote of 106 to 51, with 1 abstention (see para. 127, draft resolution XX). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji,

Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining:

Kazakhstan.

U. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.65

86. At the 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "The right to development" (A/C.3/57/L.65). Subsequently, Croatia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

87. At the 57th meeting, on 21 November, a statement was made by the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and China (see A/C.3/57/SR.57).

88. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in which he requested a recorded vote on the draft resolution.

89. Also at its 57th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.65 by a recorded vote of 114 to 3, with 47 abstentions (see para. 127, draft resolution XXI). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Marshall Islands, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia.

90. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Australia and Canada; after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Denmark (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and New Zealand (see A/C.3/57/SR.57).

V. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.66

91. At the 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights" (A/C.3/57/L.66).

92. At the 53rd meeting, on 19 November, a statement was made by the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and China (see A/C.3/57/SR.53).

93. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.66 without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution XXII).

W. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.67

94. At the 50th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Japan, on behalf of Andorra, Australia, Japan, Liechtenstein and Norway, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Situation of human rights in Cambodia" (A/C.3/57/L.67). Subsequently, Canada and New Zealand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution and Andorra withdrew as a sponsor.

95. At the 55th meeting, on 20 November, the representative of Japan orally corrected the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In section III, operative paragraph 1, the words "including the possible establishment of a board of inquiry" were replaced by the words "including to consider establishing a board of inquiry";

(b) In section IV, operative paragraph 3, the words "and notes with serious concern" were replaced by the words "while noting with serious concern".

96. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.67, as orally corrected, without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution XXIII).

97. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Yemen; after the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Cambodia made a statement (see A/C.3/57/SR.55).

X. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.68

98. At the 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "The right to food" (A/C.3/57/L.68). Subsequently, Iceland and Switzerland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

99. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Cuba orally revised the text by replacing operative paragraph 14, which read:

> "14. *Endorses* the decision by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to establish at its one hundred and twenty-third session an intergovernmental working group, with the participation of stakeholders, in the context of the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later, to elaborate in a period of two years a set of voluntary guidelines to support the efforts of Member States to achieve the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, as well as the request to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in close collaboration with relevant treaty bodies, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, to assist the Intergovernmental Working Group, which shall report on its work to the Committee on World Food Security, and request the assistance of the Special Rapporteur in this regard",

by the following:

> "14. *Welcomes* the decision of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations adopted at its one hundred and twenty-third session, to establish an Intergovernmental Working Group as a subsidiary body of the Committee on World Food Security, with the participation of stakeholders, in the context of the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later, to elaborate in a period of two years a set of voluntary guidelines to support the efforts of Member States to achieve the progressive realization of

the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, and in this regard stresses that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will work closely with relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Special Rapporteur, as well as the two Rome-based food agencies, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, noting also the invitation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to other relevant institutions of the United Nations system, treaty bodies and the World Trade Organization to collaborate in assisting the Working Group on the basis of their respective mandates".

100. At the 55th meeting, on 20 November, the representative of the United States of America orally proposed amendments to the draft resolution, by which:

(a) In operative paragraph 5, the words "with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right to food" would be replaced by the words "with a view to achieving the progressive realization of the right to adequate food";

(b) In operative paragraph 8, the words "the realization of the right to food" would be replaced by the words "the progressive realization of the right to adequate food".

101. The representative of Cuba proposed that no action be taken on the amendments proposed by the representative of the United States of America.

102. The representative of Denmark, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union, proposed that the meeting be suspended. The representative of Egypt made a statement (see A/C.3/57/SR.55), after which the Chairman suspended the meeting.

103. At its 56th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee resumed its consideration of the draft resolution.

104. The representative of Cuba withdrew the motion to take no action on the amendments proposed by the representative of the United States of America.

105. At the same meeting, the Committee rejected the proposed amendments by a recorded vote of 118 to 15, with 28 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Israel, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan.

Against:

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada,

Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Albania, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Estonia, Guyana, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

106. Also at its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.68, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 160 to 2, with 4 abstentions (see para. 127, draft resolution XXIV). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Marshall Islands, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Israel.

107. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America and, after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Canada, Australia and New Zealand; statements were also made by the representatives of the Czech Republic, Cuba and Bangladesh (see A/C.3/57/SR.56).

Y. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.69

108. At the 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Bolivia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Honduras, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification" (A/C.3/57/L.69). Subsequently, Ecuador joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, and the Dominican Republic withdrew as a sponsor.

109. At its 53rd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.69 by a recorded vote of 86 to 2, with 71 abstentions (see para. 127, draft resolution XXV). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against:

Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Netherlands, New

Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu, Yugoslavia.

110. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of the United States of America and, after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Mexico, Suriname and Costa Rica, the representative of Cuba also made a statement (see A/C.3/57/SR.53).

Z. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.70

111. At the 53rd meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Japan, also on behalf of France, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Khmer Rouge trials" (A/C.3/57/L.70).

112. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Japan orally revised the text as follows:

(a) In the seventh preambular paragraph, after the words "the existing Court structure of Cambodia", the words "(hereinafter referred to as Extraordinary Chambers)" were inserted;

(b) In operative paragraph 1, the words "to establish Extraordinary Chambers" were replaced by the words "on the establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers".

113. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cambodia and France made statements (see A/C.3/57/SR.53).

114. At its 56th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee had before it a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.70, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.3/57/L.85).

115. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Japan (see A/C.3/57/SR.56).

116. The Chairman made a statement informing the Committee that postponement of action on the draft resolution had been requested.

117. Statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Canada, the Philippines, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, Thailand, Germany, China, Ireland, Cuba, France, Cambodia, the Sudan, India, Indonesia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Suriname (see A/C.3/57/SR.56).

118. The Committee rejected the request to postpone action on draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.70 by a recorded vote of 90 to 14, with 59 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Against:

Afghanistan, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

119. Also at its 56th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.70 by a recorded vote of 123 to none, with 37 abstentions (see para. 127, draft resolution XXVI). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation,

Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Albania, Angola, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia.

120. Statements in explanation of vote were made before the adoption of the draft resolution by the representatives of the Netherlands, Canada (also on behalf of New Zealand), Germany and Ireland, and, after the adoption of the draft resolution, by the representatives of Switzerland, Sweden, the United States of America, Belgium, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Austria, Liechtenstein and Australia (see A/C.3/57/SR.56).

AA. Draft resolution contained in document A/57/357

121. At its 58th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities", which was contained in document A/57/357.

122. At the same meeting, the Committee had before it a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (subsequently issued as document A/C.3/57/L.89).

123. Also at its 58th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/57/357 without a vote (see para. 127, draft resolution XXVII).

124. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Ecuador, the United States of America, Japan, Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see A/C.3/57/SR.58).

BB. Draft decision A/C.3/57/L.76

125. At its 52nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee had before it a draft decision entitled "Award of human rights prizes in 2003" (A/C.3/57/L.76) submitted by the Chairman of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations.

126. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.3/57/L.76 without a vote (see para. 128).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

127. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that among the purposes of the United Nations are those of developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and taking other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace, as well as achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Desirous of achieving further progress in international cooperation to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that such international cooperation should be based on the principles embodied in international law, especially the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[5] the International Covenants on Human Rights[6] and other relevant instruments,

Deeply convinced that United Nations action in this field should be based not only on a profound understanding of the broad range of problems existing in all societies, but also on full respect for the political, economic and social realities of each of them, in strict compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and for the basic purpose of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through international cooperation,

Recalling its previous resolutions in this regard,

Reaffirming the importance of ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues, as affirmed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[7]

Affirming the importance of the objectivity, independence and discretion of the special rapporteurs and representatives on thematic issues and on countries, as well as of the members of the working groups, in carrying out their mandates,

Underlining the obligation that Governments have to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities that they have undertaken under international law, especially the Charter, as well as various international instruments in the field of human rights,

[5] Resolution 217 A (III).
[6] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[7] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter, including respect for territorial integrity;

2. *Reaffirms* that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States, in cooperation with the Organization, to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to base their activities for the promotion and protection of human rights, including the development of further international cooperation in this field, on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[5] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[6] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[6] and other relevant international instruments, and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with that international framework;

4. *Considers* that international cooperation in this field should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

5. *Reaffirms* that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as a legitimate concern of the world community, should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends;

6. *Requests* all human rights bodies within the United Nations system, as well as the special rapporteurs and representatives, independent experts and working groups, to take duly into account the contents of the present resolution in carrying out their mandates;

7. *Expresses* its conviction that an unbiased and fair approach to human rights issues contributes to the promotion of international cooperation as well as to the effective promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. *Stresses*, in this context, the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

9. *Invites* Member States to consider adopting, as appropriate, within the framework of their respective legal systems and in accordance with their obligations under international law, especially the Charter, and international human rights instruments, the measures that they may deem appropriate to achieve further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

10. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to take duly into account the present resolution and to consider further proposals for the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity;

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[8] and requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to present practical proposals and ideas that would contribute to the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights, through the promotion of international cooperation based on the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and to submit a comprehensive report on this question to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session;

12. *Decides* to consider this matter at its fifty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution II
Human rights and cultural diversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[9] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[10] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[10] as well as other pertinent human rights instruments,

Recalling also its resolution 54/160 of 17 December 1999 and 55/91 of 4 December 2000, and recalling further its resolutions 54/113 of 10 December 1999 and 55/23 of 13 November 2000 on the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations,

Noting that numerous instruments within the United Nations system promote cultural diversity, as well as the conservation and development of culture, in particular the Declaration of the Principles of International Culture Cooperation, proclaimed on 4 November 1966 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fourteenth session,[11]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[12]

Welcoming the adoption of the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/6 of 9 November 2001,

Welcoming also the contribution of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held at Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001, to the promotion of respect for cultural diversity,

Welcoming further the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[13] together with its Action Plan,[14] adopted on 2 November 2001 by the General Conference of the

[8] A/57/556/Add.2.

[9] Resolution 217 A (III).

[10] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[11] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Fourteenth Session, Paris, 1966, Resolutions*.

[12] A/56/204 and Add.1.

[13] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October to 3 November 2001*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 25, annex I.

[14] Ibid., annex II.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-first session, in which member States invited the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to cooperate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the promotion of the principles set forth in the Declaration and its Action Plan with a view to enhancing the synergy of actions in favour of cultural diversity,

Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

Taking into account that a culture of peace actively fosters non-violence and respect for human rights and strengthens solidarity among peoples and nations and dialogue between cultures,

Recognizing that all cultures and civilizations share a common set of universal values,

Recognizing that the promotion of the rights of indigenous people and their cultures and traditions will contribute to the respect for and observance of cultural diversity among all people and nations,

Considering that tolerance of cultural, ethnic, religious and linguistic diversities, as well as dialogue among and within civilizations, is essential for peace, understanding and friendship among individuals and people of different cultures and nations of the world, while manifestations of cultural prejudice, intolerance and xenophobia towards different cultures and religions generate hatred and violence among peoples and nations throughout the world,

Recognizing in each culture a dignity and value that deserve recognition, respect and preservation, and convinced that, in their rich variety and diversity, and in the reciprocal influences that they exert on one another, all cultures form part of the common heritage belonging to all humankind,

Convinced that the promotion of cultural pluralism and tolerance towards and dialogue among various cultures and civilizations would contribute to the efforts of all peoples and nations to enrich their cultures and traditions by engaging in a mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and intellectual, moral and material achievements,

1. *Affirms* the importance for all peoples and nations to hold, develop and preserve their cultural heritage and traditions in a national and international atmosphere of peace, tolerance and mutual respect;

2. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000,[15] in which Member States consider, inter alia, that tolerance is one of the fundamental values essential to international relations in the twenty-first century and that it should include the active promotion of a culture of peace and dialogue among civilizations, with human beings respecting one another in all their diversity of belief, culture and language, neither fearing nor repressing differences within and between societies but cherishing them as a precious asset of humanity;

3. *Recognizes* the right of everyone to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;

4. *Affirms* that the international community should strive to respond to the challenges and opportunities posed by globalization in a manner that ensures respect for the cultural diversity of all;

5. *Expresses* its determination to prevent and mitigate cultural homogenization in the context of globalization, through increased intercultural exchange guided by the promotion and protection of cultural diversity;

6. *Affirms* that intercultural dialogue essentially enriches the common understanding of human rights and that the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and cooperation in the cultural fields are important;

7. *Welcomes* the recognition at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance of the necessity of respecting and maximizing the benefits of diversity within and among all nations in working together to build a harmonious and productive future by putting into practice and promoting values and principles such as justice, equality and non-discrimination, democracy, fairness and friendship, tolerance and respect within and among communities and nations, in particular through public information and educational programmes to raise awareness and understanding of the benefits of cultural diversity, including programmes in which the public authorities work in partnership with international and non-governmental organizations and other sectors of civil society;

8. *Recognizes* that respect for cultural diversity and the cultural rights of all enhances cultural pluralism, contributing to a wider exchange of knowledge and understanding of cultural background, advancing the application and enjoyment of universally accepted human rights throughout the world and fostering stable, friendly relations among peoples and nations worldwide;

9. *Emphasizes* that the promotion of cultural pluralism and tolerance at the national, regional and international levels is important for enhancing respect for cultural rights and cultural diversity;

10. *Also emphasizes* that tolerance and respect for diversity facilitate the universal promotion and protection of human rights, including gender equality and the enjoyment of all human rights by all, and underlines the fact that tolerance and respect for cultural diversity and the universal promotion and protection of human rights are mutually supportive;

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[15] See resolution 55/2.

11. *Urges* all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

12. *Urges* States to ensure that their political and legal systems reflect the multicultural diversity within their societies and, where necessary, to improve democratic institutions so that they are more fully participatory and avoid marginalization and exclusion of, and discrimination against, specific sectors of society;

13. *Calls upon* States, international organizations and United Nations agencies, and invites civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to recognize and promote respect for cultural diversity for the purpose of advancing the objectives of peace, development and universally accepted human rights;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the present resolution, to prepare a report on human rights and cultural diversity, taking into account the views of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as the considerations in the present resolution regarding the recognition and importance of cultural diversity among all peoples and nations in the world, and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session;

15. *Decides* to continue consideration of this question at its fifty-eighth session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution III
Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and expressing in particular the need to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[16] as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[17]

Recalling also the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[18] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[18]

Recalling further the Declaration on the Right to Development adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986,

[16] Resolution 217 A (III).

[17] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[18] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[19] and the outcome documents of the twenty-third[20] and twenty-fourth[21] special sessions of the General Assembly, held, respectively, in New York from 5 to 10 June 2000 and Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

Recalling also its resolutions 56/165 and 56/156 of 19 December 2001,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/28 of 22 April 2002 on globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of human rights,[22]

Recognizing that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Realizing that globalization affects all countries differently and makes them more exposed to external developments, positive as well as negative, including in the field of human rights,

Realizing also that globalization is not merely an economic process but that it also has social, political, environmental, cultural and legal dimensions which have an impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Realizing further the need for undertaking a thorough, independent and comprehensive assessment of the social, environmental and cultural impact of globalization on societies,

Recognizing in each culture a dignity and value that deserve recognition, respect and preservation, and convinced that, in their rich variety and diversity, and in the reciprocal influences that they exert on one another, all cultures form part of the common heritage belonging to all humankind, and aware that the risk of a global monoculture poses more of a threat if the developing world remains poor and marginalized,

Recognizing also that multilateral mechanisms have a unique role to play in meeting the challenges and opportunities presented by globalization,

Expressing concern at the negative impact of international financial turbulence on social and economic development and on the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Deeply concerned that the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries, and within countries, has contributed, inter alia, to deepening poverty and has adversely affected the full enjoyment of all human rights, in particular in developing countries,

Noting that human beings strive for a world that is respectful of human rights and cultural diversity and that, in this regard, they work to ensure that all activities, including those affected by globalization, are consistent with those aims,

1. *Recognizes* that, while globalization, by its impact on, inter alia, the role of the State, may affect human rights, the promotion and protection of all human rights is first and foremost the responsibility of the State;

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[19] See resolution 55/2.

[20] Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[21] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

[22] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 3* (E/2002/23), chap. II, sect. A.

2. *Reaffirms* that narrowing the gap between rich and poor, both within and between countries, is an explicit goal at the national and international levels, as part of the effort to create an enabling environment for the full enjoyment of all human rights;

3. *Reaffirms also* the commitment to creating an environment at both the national and the global level that is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty through, inter alia, good governance within each country and at the international level, transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems and commitment to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system;

4. *Recognizes* that, while globalization offers great opportunities, its benefits are very unevenly shared and its costs unevenly distributed, an aspect of the process that affects the full enjoyment of all human rights, in particular in developing countries;

5. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of human rights,[23] which focuses on the liberalization of agricultural trade and its impact on the realization of the right to development, including the right to food, and takes note of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations and civil society to promote equitable and environmentally sustainable economic growth for managing globalization, so that poverty is systematically reduced and the international development targets are achieved;

7. *Recognizes* that, only through broad and sustained efforts, including policies and measures at the global level to create a shared future based upon our common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable and have a human face, thus contributing to the full enjoyment of all human rights;

8. *Underlines* the urgent need to establish an equitable, transparent and democratic international system in which poor people and countries have a more effective voice;

9. *Affirms* that globalization is a complex process of structural transformation, with numerous interdisciplinary aspects, which has an impact on the enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development;

10. *Affirms also* that the international community should strive to respond to the challenges and opportunities posed by globalization in a manner that ensures respect for the cultural diversity of all;

11. *Underlines*, therefore, the need to continue to analyse the consequences of globalization for the full enjoyment of all human rights;

[23] E/CN.4/2002/54.

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[24] and requests the Secretary-General to seek further the views of Member States and relevant United Nations agencies and to submit a substantive report on this subject to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

Draft resolution IV
Human rights education

The General Assembly,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/61 of 25 April 2001[25] regarding the importance of human rights education as a priority in education policies,

Considering Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/38 of 26 July 2001 on human rights education,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 56/147 of 19 December 2001 on human rights education,

Convinced that human rights education and information contribute to the concept of development consistent with the dignity of women and men of all ages, which takes into account particularly vulnerable segments of society of all ages, such as children, youth, older persons, indigenous people, minorities, rural and urban poor, migrant workers, refugees, persons with the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and disabled persons,

Considering the importance of human rights education,

Convinced that human rights education is a key to development,

Taking note with appreciation of the mid-term global evaluation of the progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, contained in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,[26]

Taking into account the recommendations resulting from the mid-term global evaluation of the progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004,

1. *Invites* all Governments to reaffirm their commitments and obligations to develop national strategies for human rights education which are comprehensive, participatory and effective and which can be embodied in a national plan of action for human rights education as part of their national development plans;

2. *Invites* the United Nations, intergovernmental organizations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant intergovernmental organizations to adopt a system-wide approach to the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004;

[24] A/57/205 and Add.1.

[25] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 3* (E/2001/23), chap. II.

[26] See A/55/360.

3. *Invites* relevant regional human rights organizations, agencies and networks to develop human rights education programmes and human rights training programmes and strategies for wider distribution of material on human rights education in all possible languages;

4. *Recognizes* the role that non-governmental organizations play in developing and implementing strategies to assist Governments to integrate human rights education into all levels of education for children, youth and adults;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V
Missing persons

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the principles and norms of international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[27] and the additional Protocols thereto of 1977,[28] as well as international standards of human rights, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[29] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[30] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[30] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[31] and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[32]

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/60 adopted unanimously on 25 April 2002,[33]

Noting with deep concern that armed conflicts are continuing in various parts of the world, often resulting in serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law,

Recognizing that great technological progress has been pioneered in the field of DNA forensic sciences with regard to missing persons, such as the work done by the International Commission on Missing Persons, based in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, which could significantly improve efforts to identify missing persons from other conflict areas in the world,

Noting in this regard that the issue of persons reported missing in connection with international armed conflicts, in particular those who are victims of serious

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[27] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[28] Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

[29] Resolution 217 A (III).

[30] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[31] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[32] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[33] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 3* (E/2002/23), chap. II, sect. A.

violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, continues to have a negative impact on efforts to put an end to those conflicts,

1. *Urges* States strictly to observe and respect and ensure respect for the rules of international humanitarian law, as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 1949[27] and the additional Protocols thereto of 1977;[28]

2. *Reaffirms* the right of families to know the fate of their relatives reported missing in connection with armed conflict;

3. *Also reaffirms* that each party to an armed conflict, as soon as circumstances permit and at the latest from the end of active hostilities, shall search for the persons who have been reported missing by an adverse party;

4. *Calls upon* States which are parties to an armed conflict to take immediate steps to determine the identity and fate of persons reported missing in connection with the armed conflict;

5. *Requests* States to pay the utmost attention to cases of children reported missing in connection with armed conflicts and to take appropriate measures to search for and identify those children;

6. *Invites* States which are parties to an armed conflict to cooperate fully with the International Committee of the Red Cross in establishing the fate of missing persons and to adopt a comprehensive approach to this issue, including all practical and coordination mechanisms that may be necessary, based on humanitarian considerations only;

7. *Urges* States and encourages intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take all necessary measures at the national, regional and international levels to address the problem of persons reported missing in connection with armed conflicts and to provide appropriate assistance as requested by the States concerned;

8. *Invites* all relevant human rights mechanisms and procedures, as appropriate, to address the problem of persons reported missing in connection with armed conflicts in their forthcoming reports to the General Assembly;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, the competent United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter at its fifty-ninth session.

Draft resolution VI
Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling that all States have pledged themselves, under the Charter of the United Nations, to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming that discrimination against human beings on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes an affront to human dignity and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter,

Recalling article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[34] article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[35] and paragraph 4 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[36]

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief,

Noting the provisions of the Durban Declaration[37] and Programme of Action[37] adopted by the World Conference on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001,[38] aimed at combating religious intolerance,

Emphasizing that the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is far-reaching and profound and that it encompasses freedom of thought on all matters, personal conviction and the commitment to religion or belief, whether manifested individually or in community with others, and in public or private,

Reaffirming the call of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, for all Governments to take all appropriate measures in compliance with their international obligations and with due regard to their respective legal systems to counter intolerance and related violence based on religion or belief, including practices of discrimination against women and the desecration of religious sites, recognizing that every individual has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, expression and religion,[39]

Underlining the important role of education in the promotion of tolerance and elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief,

Alarmed that serious instances of intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief, including acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by religious intolerance, are on the increase in many parts of the world and threaten the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply concerned that, as reported by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on freedom of religion or belief, the rights violated on religious grounds include the right to life, the right to physical integrity and to liberty and security of person, the right to freedom of expression, the right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and the right not to be arbitrarily arrested or detained,

Believing that intensified efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of hatred, intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, as also

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[34] Resolution 217 (III).

[35] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[36] See resolution 55/2.

[37] See A/CONF.189/12, chap. I.

[38] See A/CONF.189/12.

[39] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. II, sect. II, para. 22.

emphasized at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,

1. *Reaffirms* that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a human right derived from the inherent dignity of the human person and guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. *Urges* States to ensure that their constitutional and legal systems provide effective guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies in cases where the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief is violated;

3. *Also urges* States to ensure, in particular, that no one within their jurisdiction is, because of their religion or belief, deprived of the right to life or the right to liberty and security of person or subjected to torture or arbitrary arrest or detention and to bring to justice all perpetrators of violations of these rights;

4. *Further urges* States, in conformity with international standards of human rights, to take all necessary action to combat hatred, intolerance and acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by intolerance based on religion or belief, with particular regard to persons belonging to religious minorities;

5. *Urges* States to devote particular attention to all practices motivated by religion or belief that lead, directly or indirectly, to violations of the human rights of women and to discrimination against women;

6. *Emphasizes* that, as underlined by the Human Rights Committee, restrictions on the freedom to manifest religion or belief are permitted only if those limitations that are prescribed by law are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others, and are applied in a manner that does not vitiate the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

7. *Urges* States to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, members of law enforcement bodies and the military, civil servants, educators and other public officials respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs and that any necessary and appropriate education or training is provided;

8. *Calls upon* all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,[40] the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief and to establish and maintain places for those purposes;

9. *Expresses its grave concern* at all attacks upon religious places, sites and shrines, and calls upon all States, in accordance with their national legislation and in conformity with international human rights standards, to exert their utmost efforts to ensure that such places, sites and shrines are fully respected and protected and to take additional measures in cases where they are vulnerable to desecration or destruction;

10. *Recognizes* that legislation alone is not enough to prevent violations of human rights, including the right to freedom of religion or belief, and that the

[40] See resolution 36/55.

exercise of tolerance and non-discrimination by persons and groups is necessary for the full realization of the aims of the Declaration, and in this regard, invites States, religious bodies and civil society to undertake dialogue at all levels to promote greater tolerance, respect and understanding of freedom of religion or belief and to encourage and promote, through the educational system and by other means, understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

11. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on freedom of religion or belief[41] and encourages his continued efforts to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

12. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur and to give serious consideration to his requests to visit their countries so as to enable him to fulfil his mandate fully and effectively;

13. *Welcomes* the initiatives of Governments and non-governmental organizations to collaborate with the Special Rapporteur, and in this regard invites Governments to give consideration to the final document adopted at the International Consultative Conference on School Education in relation to Freedom of Religion and Belief, Tolerance and Non-discrimination, held in Madrid from 23 to 25 November 2001;

14. *Urges* States to make all appropriate efforts to encourage those engaged in teaching to cultivate respect for all religions or beliefs, thereby promoting mutual understanding and tolerance;

15. *Encourages* Governments, when seeking the assistance of the United Nations Programme of Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights, to consider, where appropriate, including requests for assistance in the field of the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief;

16. *Welcomes and encourages* the continuing efforts of non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups to promote the implementation and dissemination of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief, and also encourages their work in relation to promoting freedom of religion or belief and in highlighting cases of religious intolerance, discrimination and persecution;

17. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Special Rapporteur receives the necessary resources to enable him to discharge his mandate;

19. *Decides* to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its fifty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions", and requests the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly on the item.

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[41] A/57/274.

Draft resolution VII
Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/144 of 9 December 1998, by which it adopted by consensus the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, annexed to that resolution,

Reiterating the importance of the Declaration and stressing the importance of its wide dissemination,

Noting with deep concern that, in many countries, persons and organizations engaged in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms are facing threats, harassment and insecurity as a result of those activities,

Gravely concerned by the human rights violations committed against persons engaged in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms around the world,

Recalling that human rights defenders are entitled to equal protection of the law, and deeply concerned about any abuse of civil or criminal proceedings against them because of their activities for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Concerned by the considerable number of communications received by the Special Representative on human rights defenders that, together with the reports submitted by some of the special procedure mechanisms, indicate the serious nature of the risks faced by human rights defenders and the particular consequences for women human rights defenders,

Noting with deep concern that, in a number of countries in all regions of the world, impunity for threats, attacks and acts of intimidation against human rights defenders persists and that this impacts negatively on the work and safety of human rights defenders,

Emphasizing the important role that individuals, non-governmental organizations and groups play in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including in combating impunity,

Recalling that, under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[42] certain rights are recognized as non-derogable, and emphasizing that derogation from other rights and freedoms can only take place under strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures identified under article 4 of the Covenant,

Welcoming the cooperation between the Special Representative on human rights defenders and other special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights,

Welcoming also regional initiatives for the promotion and protection of human rights and the cooperation between international and regional mechanisms for the

[42] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

protection of human rights defenders, and encouraging further development in this regard,

Recalling that the primary responsibility for promoting and protecting human rights rests with the State, and noting with deep concern that the activities of some non-State actors pose a major threat to the security of human rights defenders,

Emphasizing the need for strong and effective measures for the protection of human rights defenders,

1. *Calls upon* all States to promote and give full effect to the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;

2. *Welcomes* the reports of the Special Representative[43] on human rights defenders and her contribution to the effective promotion of the Declaration and improvement of the protection of human rights defenders worldwide;

3. *Condemns* all human rights violations committed against persons engaged in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms around the world, and urges States to take all appropriate action, consistent with the Declaration and all other relevant human rights instruments, to eliminate such human rights violations;

4. *Calls upon* all States to take all necessary measures to ensure the protection of human rights defenders;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of combating impunity, and in this regard urges States to take appropriate measures to address the question of impunity for threats, attacks and acts of intimidation against human rights defenders;

6. *Urges* all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Representative in the performance of her tasks and to furnish all information in the fulfilment of her mandate upon request;

7. *Encourages* Governments to give serious consideration to inviting the Special Representative to visit their countries so as to enable her to fulfil her mandate even more effectively;

8. *Urges* those Governments that have not yet responded to the communications transmitted to them by the Special Representative to answer without further delay;

9. *Invites* Governments to consider translating the Declaration into national languages and encourages them to disseminate it widely;

10. *Requests* all concerned United Nations agencies and organizations within their mandates to provide all possible assistance and support to the Special Representative in the implementation of her programme of activities;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary human and financial resources for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Special Representative;

[43] E/CN.4/2001/94, A/56/341, E/CN.4/2002/106 and A/57/182.

12. *Decides* to consider this question at its fifty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution VIII
Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/127 of 16 December 1977 and its subsequent resolutions concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/51 of 9 March 1993[44] and its subsequent resolutions in this regard,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Commission concerning advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights, including its most recent on that subject, resolution 2002/87 of 26 April 2002,[45]

Bearing in mind also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[46] which reiterates, inter alia, the need to consider the possibility of establishing regional and subregional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights where they do not already exist,

Recalling that the World Conference recommended that more resources should be made available for the strengthening of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights under the programme of technical cooperation in the field of human rights of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Reaffirming that regional arrangements play an important role in promoting and protecting human rights and should reinforce universal human rights standards, as contained in international human rights instruments, and their protection,

Noting the progress achieved thus far in the promotion and protection of human rights at the regional level under the auspices of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional intergovernmental organizations,

Considering that cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements in the field of human rights continues to be both substantive and supportive and that possibilities exist for increased cooperation,

Welcoming the fact that the Office of the High Commissioner has been systematically pursuing a regional and subregional approach through a variety of complementary means and methods in order to maximize the impact of the activities of the United Nations at the national level,

[44] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1993/23 and Corr.2, 4 and 5), chap. II, sect. A.

[45] Ibid., *2002, Supplement No. 3* (E/2002/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[46] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

1. *Takes notes with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights;[47]

2. *Welcomes* the continuing cooperation and assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the further strengthening of the existing regional arrangements and regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular through technical cooperation which is aimed at national capacity-building, public information and education, with a view to exchanging information and experience in the field of human rights;

3. *Also welcomes*, in that respect, the close cooperation of the Office of the High Commissioner in the organization of regional and subregional training courses and workshops in the field of human rights, high-level governmental expert meetings and regional conferences of national human rights institutions, aimed at creating greater understanding in the regions of issues concerning the promotion and protection of human rights, improving procedures and examining the various systems for the promotion and protection of universally accepted human rights standards and identifying obstacles to ratification of the principal international human rights treaties and strategies to overcome them;

4. *Recognizes*, therefore, that progress in promoting and protecting all human rights depends primarily on efforts made at the national and local level, and that the regional approach should imply intensive cooperation and coordination with all partners involved, while bearing in mind the importance of international cooperation;

5. *Stresses* the importance of the programme of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, renews its appeal to all Governments to consider making use of the possibilities offered by the United Nations under this programme of organizing information or training courses at the national level for government personnel on the application of international human rights standards and the experience of relevant international bodies, and notes with satisfaction, in that respect, the establishment of technical cooperation projects with Governments of all regions;

6. *Welcomes* the growing exchanges between the United Nations and the bodies created by the United Nations in accordance with the treaties dealing with human rights, on the one hand, and regional intergovernmental organizations, such as the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and other regional institutions on the other;

7. *Also welcomes* the appointment by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of four human rights personalities to serve as regional advisers, who will play a significant role in the promotion of human rights and human rights advocacy through the design of strategies and the development of partnerships for human rights, facilitate coordination of human rights technical cooperation in the region and assist regional cooperation at large, for example, among national institutions, parliamentary human rights bodies, bar associations and non-governmental organizations;

[47] A/57/283.

8. *Further welcomes* the placement by the Office of the High Commissioner of regional representatives in subregions and in regional commissions to allow for closer working relations with States, international and regional organizations as well as with non-governmental organizations;

9. *Recalls* in this regard the positive experience of the regional and subregional presence in southern, central, eastern and western Africa;

10. *Notes with interest* the results of the African regional dialogues held at Geneva and Arusha in November 2001 and May 2002, respectively, in providing guidance to Governments, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations as well as better links with the African Union and other subregional organizations, and in this respect notes with appreciation the Constitutive Act of the African Union, in particular article 4, in which it is stated that the Union shall function in accordance with several principles, inter alia, the promotion of gender equality and the respect for democratic principles, human rights, the rule of law and good governance;

11. *Also notes with interest* the increased valuable sharing of concrete national experiences at the ninth and tenth Workshops on Regional Cooperation for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian and Pacific Region on the implementation of the Framework of Regional Technical Cooperation for the Asia-Pacific Region, which contributes to the enhancement of the promotion and protection of human rights in the region;

12. *Takes note with interest* of the Quito Framework for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, which serves as a basis for the regional strategy of the Office of the High Commissioner, aimed at strengthening national capacities for the promotion of human rights in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in this regard welcomes the meeting on the enforcement of the system of treaty bodies held in Quito in August 2002;

13. *Welcomes* the continued cooperation between the Office of the High Commissioner and regional organizations in Europe and Central Asia, in particular the development, as a priority, of a regional approach to preventing trafficking in persons;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the holding of the International Conference on Human Rights and Democratization in Dubrovnik, Croatia, in November 2001, co-organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Government of Croatia and the European Commission, which provided the opportunity to review developments in the field of human rights in the region;

15. *Invites* States in areas in which regional arrangements in the field of human rights do not yet exist to consider concluding agreements, with a view to establishing, within their respective regions, suitable regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as foreseen in programme 19, Human rights, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005,[48] to continue to strengthen exchanges between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental

[48] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/55/6/Rev.1).

organizations dealing with human rights and to make available adequate resources from within the regular budget of technical cooperation to the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner to promote regional arrangements;

17. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting countries of the various regions, at their request, under the programme of technical cooperation and to make, where necessary, relevant recommendations;

18. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in the report he will present to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-ninth session, to provide information on progress made since the adoption of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[46] on reinforcing the exchange of information and extending collaboration between the organs of the United Nations dealing with human rights and regional organizations in the field of the promotion and protection of human rights;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, to formulate concrete proposals and recommendations on ways and means to strengthen cooperation between United Nations and regional arrangements in the field of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the present resolution;

20. *Decides* to consider this question further at its fifty-ninth session.

Draft resolution IX
Human rights and extreme poverty

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[49] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[50] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[50] and other human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations,

Considering the relevant provisions of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[51] and of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, adopted by the World Summit on 12 March 1995,[52] and the outcome document of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", adopted at Geneva on 1 July 2000,[53] and the recognition of the contributions of the outcomes of recent United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits, such as the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey from 18

[49] Resolution 217 A (III).

[50] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[51] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[52] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[53] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

to 21 March 2002,[54] and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,[55]

Welcoming the decision of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to establish a world solidarity fund to eradicate poverty and promote social and human development, as defined in paragraph 7 (b) of its Plan of Implementation,[56]

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[57] and the development goals contained therein, including the commitment to halve by 2015 the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Recalling also its resolutions 47/196 of 22 December 1992, by which it declared 17 October the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, 48/183 of 21 December 1993, by which it proclaimed 1996 the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty, 50/107 of 20 December 1995, by which it proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), and 56/207 on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), including the proposal to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication,

Recalling further its resolution 55/106 of 4 December 2000 and its previous resolutions on human rights and extreme poverty,

Recalling its resolution 52/134 of 12 December 1997, in which it recognized that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights was essential for the understanding, promotion and protection of all human rights,

Recalling also its resolution 56/207 of 21 December 2001, in which it expressed its deep concern that the number of people living in extreme poverty in many countries continued to increase, with women and children constituting the majority and the most affected group, in particular in African countries and the least developed countries,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2000/12 of 17 April 2000, 2001/31 of 23 April 2001 and 2002/30 of 22 April 2002, as well as resolution 1996/23 of 29 August 1996[58] of the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[59] and resolutions 2001/8 of 15 August 2001 and 2002/13 of 14 August 2002 of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 47/134 of 18 December 1992, in which it reaffirmed that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constituted a violation of human dignity and stressed the need for a complete and in-depth study of extreme poverty, based on the active and informed participation of the people living in poverty,

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[54] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development*, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[55] See *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1), chap. I.

[56] Ibid., chap. I, resolution 2, para. 7 (b).

[57] See resolution 55/2.

[58] See E/CN.4/1997/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1996/41, chap. II, sect. A.

[59] Subsequently renamed the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (see Economic and Social Council decision 1999/256).

Recognizing that the eradication of extreme poverty is a major challenge within the process of globalization and requires coordinated and continued policies through decisive national action and international cooperation,

Reaffirming that, since the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and might, in some situations, constitute a threat to the right to life, its immediate alleviation and eventual eradication must remain a high priority for the international community,

Considering that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing,

Noting with interest the reports submitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General[60] and to the Commission on Human Rights by the independent expert[61] on the question of human rights and extreme poverty and the recommendations contained therein,

Also noting with interest the appointment of experts by the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection on Human Rights, in the context of the fight against extreme poverty,[62]

1. *Reaffirms* that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constitute a violation of human dignity and that urgent national and international action is therefore required to eliminate them;

2. *Also reaffirms* that it is essential for States to foster participation by the poorest people in the decision-making process in the societies in which they live, in the promotion of human rights and in efforts to combat extreme poverty, and that it is essential for people living in poverty and vulnerable groups to be empowered to organize themselves and to participate in all aspects of political, economic and social life, in particular the planning and implementation of policies that affect them, thus enabling them to become genuine partners in development;

3. *Emphasizes* that extreme poverty is a major issue to be addressed by Governments, civil society and the United Nations system, including international financial institutions and, in this context, reaffirms that political commitment is a prerequisite for the eradication of poverty;

4. *Recognizes* that surmounting extreme poverty constitutes an essential means to the full enjoyment of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, and reaffirms the interrelationship among these goals;

5. *Reaffirms* that the existence of widespread absolute poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and renders democracy and popular participation fragile;

6. *Recognizes* the need to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in order to address the most pressing social needs of people living in poverty, including through the design and development of appropriate mechanisms to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions and governance;

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[60] A/57/369.

[61] E/CN.4/2002/55.

[62] See Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/30, sixteenth preambular paragraph, and resolution 2002/13 of the Subcommission on Human Rights.

7. *Reaffirms* the commitments to the achievement of the development and poverty eradication goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[57] and in the outcome documents of relevant major United Nations conferences, summits and special sessions;

8. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within the framework of the implementation of the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, to continue giving appropriate attention to the question of human rights and extreme poverty;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the specific actions taken by the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to mitigate the effects of extreme poverty on children, and the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme to give priority to the search for some means of alleviating poverty within the framework of the relevant resolutions, and urges them to continue this work;

10. *Calls upon* States, United Nations bodies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to continue giving appropriate attention to the links between human rights and extreme poverty;

11. *Decides* to consider this question further at its fifty-ninth session, under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution X
United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1994-2004

The General Assembly,

Guided by the fundamental and universal principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[63]

Reaffirming article 26 of the Declaration, in which it is stated that "education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms", and recalling the provisions of other relevant international human rights instruments that reflect the aims of the article,

Recalling the high importance attached to human rights education by the World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights concerning the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004,

Believing that human rights education constitutes an important vehicle for the elimination of gender-based discrimination and for ensuring equal opportunities through the promotion and protection of the human rights of women,

[63] Resolution 217 A (III).

Convinced that every woman, man and child, in order to realize their full human potential, must be made aware of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Convinced also that human rights education should involve more than the provision of information and should constitute a comprehensive, lifelong process by which people at all levels of development and in all societies learn respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring that respect in all societies,

Recognizing that human rights education is essential to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that carefully designed training, dissemination and information programmes can have a catalytic effect on national, regional and international initiatives to promote and protect human rights and prevent human rights violations,

Convinced that human rights education contributes to a holistic concept of development consistent with the dignity of women and men of all ages, which takes into account particularly vulnerable segments of society, such as children, young persons, older persons, indigenous people, minorities, the rural and urban poor, migrant workers, refugees, persons with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and disabled persons,

Affirming that human rights education is a key to changing attitudes and behaviour based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to promoting tolerance and respect for diversity in societies and that such education is a determining factor in the promotion, dissemination and protection of the democratic values of justice and equity, which are essential to prevent and combat the spread of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as was recognized at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001,[64]

Welcoming the holding of the International Consultative Conference on School Education in Relation to Freedom of Religion and Belief, Tolerance and Non-discrimination, in Madrid from 23 to 25 November 2001,

Welcoming also the efforts to promote human rights education made by educators and non-governmental organizations in all parts of the world, as well as by intergovernmental organizations, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme,

Recognizing the outcomes of the regional conferences on human rights education organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, held in Turku, Finland, in 1997, in Dakar, Senegal, in 1998, in Pune, India, in 1999, in Rabat, Morocco, in 1999, and in Mexico City in 2001,

Recognizing the invaluable and creative role that non-governmental and community-based organizations play in the promotion and protection of human rights by disseminating public information and engaging in human rights education, especially at the grass-roots level and in remote and rural communities,

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[64] A/CONF.189/2.

Aware of the potential role of the private sector in implementing at all levels of society the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004,[65] and the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, through financial support for governmental and non-governmental activities, as well as their own creative initiatives,

Convinced that the effectiveness of existing human rights education and public information activities would be enhanced by better coordination and cooperation at the national, regional and international levels,

Recalling that it is within the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to coordinate relevant United Nations education and public information programmes in the field of human rights,

Noting with appreciation the efforts undertaken thus far by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to increase information-sharing in the area of human rights education through the development of a database and resource collection on human rights education and to disseminate human rights information through its web site, its publications and its external relations programmes,

Welcoming the initiative of the Office of the High Commissioner to develop further the project entitled "Assisting Communities Together", launched in 1998, supported by voluntary funds and designed to provide small grants to grass-roots and local organizations carrying out practical human rights activities,

Welcoming also other United Nations public information activities in the field of human rights, including the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights,[66] the project of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization entitled "Towards a culture of peace", and the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum,[67] which, inter alia, reconfirmed the mandated role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in coordinating "Education for All" partners and maintaining their collective momentum within the process of securing quality basic education,

Recognizing the value of information and communications technologies in human rights education to promote dialogue and understanding of human rights, and in that context welcoming, inter alia, the CyberSchoolBus and the United Nations Children's Fund "Voices of Youth" initiatives,

Recalling the mid-term global evaluation of progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the Decade undertaken by the Office of the High Commissioner, in cooperation with all other principal actors in the Decade, which was presented in the relevant report of the High Commissioner to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session,[68]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the United Nations Decade for Human Rights

[65] A/51/506/Add.1, appendix.

[66] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[67] See the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000 (Paris, 2000).

[68] A/55/360.

Education, 1995-2004, and public information activities in the field of human rights;[69]

2. *Urges* all Governments to promote the development of comprehensive, participatory and sustainable national strategies for human rights education and to establish and strengthen, as a priority in education policies, knowledge of human rights, both in the theoretical dimension and practical application;

3. *Welcomes* the steps taken by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to implement the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004,[65] and to develop public information activities in the field of human rights, as indicated in the report of the High Commissioner;

4. *Urges* all Governments to contribute further to the implementation of the Plan of Action, in particular by:

(a) Encouraging the establishment, in accordance with national conditions, of broadly representative national committees for human rights education responsible for the development of comprehensive, effective and sustainable national plans of action for human rights education and information, taking into consideration the recommendations of the mid-term global evaluation of the Decade and the guidelines for national plans of action for human rights education developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;[70]

(b) Encouraging, supporting and involving national and local non-governmental and community-based organizations in the implementation of their national plans of action;

(c) Initiating and developing cultural and educational programmes aimed at countering racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and supporting and implementing public information campaigns and specific training programmes in the field of human rights, as emphasized at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance;[64]

5. *Encourages* Governments to consider, within their national plans of action for human rights education:

(a) The establishment of public access human rights resource and training centres to carry out research, including on child and gender-sensitive training of trainers;

(b) The preparation, collection, translation and dissemination of human rights education and training materials;

(c) The organization of courses, conferences, workshops and public information campaigns and assistance in the implementation of internationally sponsored technical cooperation projects for human rights education and public information;

6. *Encourages* States, where such national public access human rights resource and training centres exist, to strengthen their capacity to support human

[69] A/57/323.

[70] A/52/469/Add.1 and Corr.1.

rights education and public information programmes at the international, regional, national and local levels;

7. *Calls upon* Governments, in accordance with national conditions, to accord priority to the dissemination, in the relevant national local and indigenous languages, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[63] the International Covenants on Human Rights[71] and other human rights instruments, human rights materials and training manuals, including information on human rights mechanisms and complaint procedures and reports of States parties submitted under international human rights treaties, and to provide information and education in those languages on the practical ways in which national and international institutions and procedures may be utilized to ensure the effective implementation of those instruments;

8. *Encourages* Governments to support further, through voluntary contributions, the education and public information efforts undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights within the framework of the Plan of Action;

9. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue to coordinate and harmonize human rights education and information strategies within the United Nations system, including the implementation of the Plan of Action, in cooperation, inter alia, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and to ensure maximum effectiveness and efficiency in the collection, use, processing, management and distribution of human rights information and educational materials, including through electronic means;

10. *Encourages* Governments to contribute to the further development of the web site of the Office of the High Commissioner, in particular with respect to the dissemination of human rights education materials and tools, and to continue and expand the publications and external relations programmes of the Office;

11. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to support national capacities for human rights education and information through its technical cooperation programme in the field of human rights, including the organization of training courses and peer education initiatives and the development of targeted training materials for professional audiences, as well as the dissemination of human rights information materials as a component of technical cooperation projects, to develop further its database and resource collection on human rights education and to continue to monitor developments in human rights education;

12. *Urges* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue to utilize United Nations information centres for the timely dissemination, within their designated areas of activity, of basic information, reference and audio-visual materials on human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the reports of States parties submitted under international human rights instruments and, to that end, to ensure that the information centres are supplied with adequate quantities of those materials;

13. *Stresses* the need for close collaboration between the Office of the High Commissioner and the Department of Public Information in the implementation of the Plan of Action and the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights as well as the need to harmonize their activities with those of other international

[71] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

organizations, including with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on its project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and relevant non-governmental organizations with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law;

14. *Invites* the specialized agencies and relevant United Nations programmes and funds to continue to contribute, within their respective spheres of competence, to the implementation of the Plan of Action and the World Public Information Campaign and to cooperate and coordinate with each other and with the Office of the High Commissioner in that regard;

15. *Encourages* the relevant organs, bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, all human rights bodies of the United Nations system, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to provide training in human rights for all United Nations personnel and officials;

16. *Also encourages* the human rights treaty bodies, when examining reports of States parties, to place emphasis on the obligations of States parties in the area of human rights education and to reflect that emphasis in their concluding observations;

17. *Further encourages* all relevant mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights, that is, working groups and special rapporteurs, representatives or experts, to include systematically in their reports a specific section on human rights education, as relevant to their mandate, as well as to include human rights education as an item on their agenda of their annual meetings, with a view to strengthening their contribution to human rights education;

18. *Calls upon* international, regional and national non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations, in particular those concerned with children and youth, women, labour, development, food, housing, education, health care and the environment, as well as all other social justice groups, human rights advocates, educators, religious organizations, the private sector and the media, to undertake specific activities of formal, non-formal and informal education, including cultural events, alone and in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in implementing the Plan of Action;

19. *Welcomes*, in that context, initiatives to include civil society, non-governmental organizations, children and youth in national delegations to world conferences, summits and other meetings, as well as the work of non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental agencies in organizing parallel meetings of non-governmental organizations as well as youth satellite meetings, as an important component of human rights education;

20. *Encourages* Governments, regional organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to explore the potential support and contribution to human rights education of all relevant partners, including the private sector, development, trade and financial institutions and the media, and to seek their cooperation in the development of human rights education strategies;

21. *Also encourages* regional organizations to develop strategies for the wider distribution of materials on human rights education through regional networks

and to develop region-specific programmes to maximize the participation of national entities, whether governmental or non-governmental, in programmes on human rights education;

22. *Further encourages* intergovernmental organizations to assist, upon request, collaboration between governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations at the national level;

23. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue the implementation of and to expand the project entitled "Assisting Communities Together" and to consider other appropriate ways and means to support human rights education activities, including those undertaken by non-governmental organizations;

24. *Requests* the High Commissioner to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community and of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights education and public information and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the progress made towards the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution XI
Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/151 of 19 December 2001 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/72 of 25 April 2002,[72]

Reaffirming the commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, other instruments relating to human rights and international law,

Affirming that the enhancement of international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights should continue to be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law as set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter and, inter alia, with full respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State,

Recalling the Preamble to the Charter, in particular the determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Reaffirming that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[73] can be fully realized,

[72] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 23* (E/2002/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[73] Resolution 217 A (III).

Reaffirming also the determination expressed in the Preamble to the Charter to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, to practice tolerance and good neighbourliness, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Considering the major changes taking place on the international scene and the aspirations of all peoples for an international order based on the principles enshrined in the Charter, including promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, peace, democracy, justice, equality, the rule of law, pluralism, development, better standards of living and solidarity,

Considering also that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Reaffirming that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,

Emphasizing that democracy is not only a political concept but that it also has economic and social dimensions,

Recognizing that democracy, respect for all human rights, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society are an essential part of the necessary foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development,

Noting with concern that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance may be aggravated by, inter alia, inequitable distribution of wealth, marginalization and social exclusion,

Underlining the fact that it is imperative for the international community to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people, and that only through broad and sustained efforts, based on common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable,

Stressing that efforts to make globalization fully inclusive and equitable must include policies and measures, at the global level, that correspond to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and are formulated and implemented with their effective participation,

Having listened to the peoples of the world and recognizing their aspirations to justice, to equality of opportunity for all, to the enjoyment of their human rights, including the right to development, to live in peace and freedom and to equal

participation without discrimination in economic, social, cultural, civil and political life,

Resolved to take all measures within its power to secure a democratic and equitable international order,

1. *Affirms* that everyone is entitled to a democratic and equitable international order;

2. *Also affirms* that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of all human rights for all;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to fulfil their commitment expressed in Durban during the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance to maximize the benefits of globalization through, inter alia, the strengthening and enhancement of international cooperation to increase equality of opportunities for trade, economic growth and sustainable development, global communications through the use of new technologies, and increased intercultural exchange through the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, and reiterates that only through broad and sustained efforts to create a shared future based upon our common humanity and all its diversity can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable;

4. *Affirms* that a democratic and equitable international order requires, inter alia, the realization of the following:

(a) The right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they can freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

(b) The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources;

(c) The right of every human person and all peoples to development;

(d) The right of all peoples to peace;

(e) The right to an international economic order based on equal participation in the decision-making process, interdependence, mutual interest, solidarity and cooperation among all States;

(f) Solidarity, as a fundamental value, by virtue of which global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes costs and burdens fairly, in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice, and ensures that those who suffer or benefit the least receive help from those who benefit the most;

(g) The promotion and consolidation of transparent, democratic, just and accountable international institutions in all areas of cooperation, in particular through the implementation of the principles of full and equal participation in their respective decision-making mechanisms;

(h) The right to equitable participation of all, without any discrimination, in domestic and global decision-making;

(i) The principle of equitable regional and gender-balanced representation in the composition of the staff of the United Nations system;

(j) The promotion of a free, just, effective and balanced international information and communications order, based on international cooperation for the establishment of a new equilibrium and greater reciprocity in the international flow of information, in particular correcting the inequalities in the flow of information to and from developing countries;

(k) Respect for cultural diversity and the cultural rights of all since this enhances cultural pluralism, contributes to a wider exchange of knowledge and understanding of cultural backgrounds, advances the application and enjoyment of universally accepted human rights across the world and fosters stable, friendly relations among peoples and nations worldwide;

(l) The right of every person and all peoples to a healthy environment;

(m) The promotion of equitable access to benefits from the international distribution of wealth through enhanced international cooperation, in particular in economic, commercial and financial international relations;

(n) The enjoyment by everyone of ownership of the common heritage of mankind;

(o) The shared responsibility of the nations of the world for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security that should be exercised multilaterally;

5. *Stresses* the importance of preserving the rich and diverse nature of the international community of nations and peoples, as well as respect for national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds in the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights;

6. *Also stresses* that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and reaffirms that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. *Urges* all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

8. *Reaffirms* that all States should promote the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security and, to that end, should do their utmost to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as to ensure that the resources released by effective disarmament measures are used for comprehensive development, in particular that of the developing countries;

9. *Recalls* the proclamation by the General Assembly of its determination to work urgently for the establishment of an international economic order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and cooperation

among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, which shall correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries, and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations;[74]

10. *Reaffirms* that the international community should devise ways and means to remove the current obstacles and meet the challenges to the full realization of all human rights and to prevent the continuation of human rights violations resulting therefrom throughout the world;

11. *Urges* States to continue their efforts, through enhanced international cooperation, towards the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order;

12. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights, the human rights treaty bodies, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to pay due attention, within their respective mandates, to the present resolution and to make contributions towards its implementation;

13. *Calls upon* the Office of the High Commissioner to build upon the issue of the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, to take into account the present resolution in the preparations and development of the expert seminar to examine the interdependence between democracy and human rights that it will convene in January 2003, and to invite all Governments, United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes and interested non-governmental organizations to attend that seminar;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States, United Nations organs, bodies and components, intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions, and non-governmental organizations, and to disseminate it on the widest possible basis;

15. *Decides* to continue consideration of the matter at its fifty-ninth session under the agenda item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution XII
Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[75] which guarantees the right to life, liberty and security of person, and the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[76]

Having regard to the legal framework of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, including the

[74] See resolution 3201 (S-VI).
[75] Resolution 217 A (III).
[76] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

provisions contained in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/72 of 5 March 1992[77] and General Assembly resolution 47/136 of 18 December 1992,

Mindful of General Assembly resolutions on the subject of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, of which the most recent is resolution 55/111 of 4 December 2000, and resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the subject, and taking note of the most recent, resolution 2002/36 of 22 April 2002,[78]

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, annexed thereto, and Council resolution 1989/64 of 24 May 1989 on their implementation, as well as the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/65 of 24 May 1989, in which the Council recommended the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions,

Dismayed that in a number of countries impunity, the negation of justice, continues to prevail and often remains the main cause of the continuing occurrence of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions in those countries,

Acknowledging the entry into force on 1 July 2002 of the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court,[79] thereby contributing to ensuring prosecution and the prevention of impunity concerning extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,

Convinced of the need for effective action to combat and to eliminate the abhorrent practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, which represent a flagrant violation of the right to life,

1. *Strongly condemns once again* all the extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions that continue to take place throughout the world;

2. *Demands* that all Governments ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end, and that they take effective action to combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms;

3. *Acknowledges* the historic significance of the establishment of the International Criminal Court on 1 July 2002, and the fact that a significant number of States have already signed, ratified or acceded to the Rome Statute,[79] and calls upon all other States to consider becoming parties to the Statute;

4. *Notes with deep concern* that impunity continues to be a major cause of the perpetuation of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;

5. *Reiterates* the obligation of all Governments to conduct exhaustive and impartial investigations into all suspected cases of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; to identify and bring to justice those responsible, while

[77] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[78] Ibid., *2002, Supplement No. 3* (E/2002/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[79] A/CONF.183/9.

ensuring the right of every person to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law; to grant adequate compensation within a reasonable time to the victims or their families; and to adopt all necessary measures, including legal and judicial measures, in order to bring an end to impunity and to prevent the further occurrence of such executions;

6. *Reaffirms* the obligation of Governments to ensure the protection of the right to life of all persons under their jurisdiction, and calls upon Governments concerned to investigate promptly and thoroughly all cases of killings committed in the name of passion or in the name of honour, all killings committed for any discriminatory reason, including sexual orientation, racially motivated violence leading to the death of the victim, killings of persons for reasons related to their peaceful activities as human rights defenders or as journalists, as well as other cases where a person's right to life has been violated, and to bring those responsible to justice before a competent, independent and impartial judiciary and ensure that such killings, including killings committed by security forces, paramilitary groups or private forces, are neither condoned nor sanctioned by government officials or personnel;

7. *Urges* Governments to undertake all necessary and possible measures to prevent loss of life, in particular that of children, during public demonstrations, internal and communal violence, civil unrest and public emergency or armed conflicts, and to ensure that the police and security forces receive thorough training in human rights matters, in particular with regard to restrictions on the use of force and firearms in the discharge of their functions, and that they act with restraint and respect international human rights standards when carrying out their duties;

8. *Stresses* the importance of States taking effective measures to end impunity with regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, inter alia, through the adoption of preventive measures, and calls upon Governments to ensure that such measures are included in post-conflict peace-building measures;

9. *Encourages* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to organize training programmes and to support projects with a view to training or educating military forces, law enforcement officers and government officials in human rights and humanitarian law issues connected with their work, and appeals to the international community and requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to support endeavours to that end;

10. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council decision 2001/266 of 24 July 2001, in which the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 2001/45, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for three years;

11. *Takes note* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to the General Assembly[80] and recommendations therein;

12. *Recalls* that the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 2001/45, requested the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out her mandate:

[80] A/57/138.

(a) To continue to examine situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and to submit her findings on an annual basis, together with conclusions and recommendations, to the Commission, as well as such reports as the Special Rapporteur deems necessary in order to keep the Commission informed about serious situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions that warrant its immediate attention;

(b) To respond effectively to information that comes before her, in particular when an extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or seriously threatened or when such an execution has occurred;

(c) To enhance further her dialogue with Governments, as well as to follow up recommendations made in reports after visits to particular countries;

(d) To continue to pay special attention to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions of children and to allegations concerning violations of the right to life in the context of violence against participants in demonstrations and other peaceful public manifestations or against persons belonging to minorities;

(e) To continue to pay special attention to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions where the victims are individuals carrying out peaceful activities in defence of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(f) To continue monitoring the implementation of existing international standards on safeguards and restrictions relating to the imposition of capital punishment, bearing in mind the comments made by the Human Rights Committee in its interpretation of article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[76] as well as the Second Optional Protocol thereto;[81]

(g) To apply a gender perspective in her work;

13. *Recognizes* the importance of raising awareness for the elimination of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, for which impunity should be neither condoned nor tolerated, and of stressing that extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions are a flagrant violation of human rights, in particular the right to life, of which no one should be arbitrarily deprived, and in this regard encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue, within her mandate, to collect information from all concerned, to respond effectively to reliable information that comes before her, to follow up on communications and country visits and to seek the views and comments of Governments and to reflect them, as appropriate, in her reports;

14. *Urges* the Special Rapporteur to continue, within her mandate, to bring to the attention of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions which are of particularly serious concern or where early action might prevent further deterioration;

15. *Welcomes* the cooperation established between the Special Rapporteur and other United Nations mechanisms and procedures relating to human rights as well as with medical and forensic experts and encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue efforts in that regard;

16. *Strongly urges* all Governments, in particular those who have not yet done so, to respond without undue delay to the communications and requests for

[81] Resolution 44/128, annex.

information transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur, and urges them and all others concerned to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur so that she may carry out her mandate effectively, including, where appropriate, by issuing invitations to the Special Rapporteur when she so requests;

17. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments that have invited the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries, asks them to examine carefully the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur and invites them to report to the Special Rapporteur on the actions taken on these recommendations, and requests other Governments to cooperate in a similar way;

18. *Calls upon* the Governments of all States in which the death penalty has not been abolished to comply with their obligations under relevant provisions of international human rights instruments, keeping in mind the safeguards and guarantees referred to in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1984/50 and 1989/64;

19. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standards of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 9, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights appear not to have been respected;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with adequate human, financial and material resources to enable her to carry out her mandate effectively, including through country visits;

21. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in close collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in conformity with the mandate of the High Commissioner established by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, to ensure that personnel specialized in human rights and humanitarian law issues form part of United Nations missions, where appropriate, in order to deal with serious violations of human rights, such as extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;

22. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the situation worldwide in regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and her recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon.

Draft resolution XIII
Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[82] the International Covenants on Human Rights[83] and the other relevant international human rights instruments,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons and its previous resolutions on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances, in particular resolution 55/103 of 4 December 2000,

[82] Resolution 217 A (III).

[83] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recalling also its resolution 47/133 of 18 December 1992 proclaiming the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as a body of principles for all States,

Deeply concerned, in particular, by the intensification of enforced disappearances, including arrest, detention and abduction, where these are part of or amount to enforced disappearances, in various regions of the world and by the growing number of reports concerning the harassment, ill-treatment and intimidation of witnesses of disappearances or relatives of persons who have disappeared,

Emphasizing that impunity with regard to enforced disappearances contributes to the perpetuation of this phenomenon and constitutes one of the obstacles to the elucidation of its manifestations,

Taking note with interest of the initiatives taken at the national and international levels in order to end impunity,

Acknowledging the fact that acts of enforced disappearance, as defined in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[84] come within the jurisdiction of the Court as crimes against humanity,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/41 of 23 April 2002,

Convinced that further efforts are needed to promote wider awareness of and respect for the Declaration, and taking note in this regard of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,[85]

Taking note also of the last report submitted by the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances,[86]

1. *Reaffirms* that any act of enforced disappearance is an offence to human dignity and a grave and flagrant violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[82] and reaffirmed and developed in other international instruments in this field, as well as a violation of the rules of international law; and that no State shall practise, permit or tolerate enforced disappearances as proclaimed in the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances;

2. *Urges* all Governments to take appropriate legislative or other steps to prevent and suppress the practice of enforced disappearances, in keeping with the Declaration, and to take action to that end at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with the United Nations, including through the provision of technical assistance;

3. *Calls upon* Governments to take steps to ensure that, when a state of emergency is introduced, the protection of human rights is ensured, in particular as regards the prevention of enforced disappearances;

4. *Reminds* Governments that impunity with regard to enforced disappearances contributes to the perpetuation of this phenomenon and constitutes one of the obstacles to the elucidation of its manifestations, and in this respect also

[84] A/CONF.183/9.
[85] A/57/140.
[86] E/CN.4/2002/79.

reminds them of the need to ensure that their competent authorities conduct prompt and impartial inquiries in all circumstances in which there is a reason to believe that an enforced disappearance has occurred in territory under their jurisdiction, and that, if allegations are confirmed, perpetrators should be prosecuted;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments that are investigating, have developed or are developing appropriate mechanisms to investigate any cases of enforced disappearances which are brought to their attention, and urges all the Governments concerned to expand their efforts in this area;

6. *Once again urges* the Governments concerned to take steps to protect the families of disappeared persons against any intimidation or ill-treatment to which they may be subjected;

7. *Reaffirms* that all persons deprived of liberty must be released in a manner permitting reliable verification that they have actually been released and, further, have been released in conditions in which their physical integrity and ability to exercise their rights are assured;

8. *Encourages* States, as some have already done, to provide concrete information on measures taken to give effect to the Declaration, as well as obstacles encountered;

9. *Requests* all States to consider the possibility of disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in local languages;

10. *Notes* the action taken by non-governmental organizations to encourage implementation of the Declaration, and invites them to continue to facilitate its dissemination and to contribute to the work of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights of the Commission on Human Rights;

11. *Stresses* the importance of the work of the Working Group and encourages it in the execution of its mandate to continue to promote communication between the families of disappeared persons and the Governments concerned, with a view to ensuring that sufficiently documented and clearly identified individual cases are investigated, and to ascertaining whether such information falls under its mandate and contains the required elements;

12. *Invites* the Working Group to continue to seek the views and comments of all concerned, including Member States, in preparing its reports;

13. *Also invites* the Working Group to identify obstacles to the realization of the provisions of the Declaration, to recommend ways of overcoming those obstacles and, in this regard, to continue a dialogue with Governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

14. *Encourages* the Working Group to continue to consider the question of impunity, in the light of the relevant provisions of the Declaration and of the final reports submitted by the special rapporteurs[87] appointed by the Subcommission;

15. *Requests* the Working Group to pay the utmost attention to cases of children subjected to enforced disappearance and children of disappeared persons

[87] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1997/8 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1997/20/Rev.1.

and to cooperate closely with the Governments concerned to search for and identify those children;

16. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned, in particular those which have not yet replied to the communications transmitted by the Working Group, to cooperate fully with it and, in particular, to reply promptly to its requests for information so that, while respecting its working methods based on discretion, it may perform its strictly humanitarian role;

17. *Encourages* the Governments concerned to give serious consideration to inviting the Working Group to visit their countries, so as to enable the Group to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

18. *Expresses its profound thanks* to the many Governments that have cooperated with the Working Group and replied to its requests for information and to the Governments that have invited the Group to visit their countries, requests them to give all necessary attention to the recommendations of the Group, and invites them to inform the Group of any action they take on those recommendations;

19. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any steps it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group and to the follow-up to its recommendations when it considers the report to be submitted by the Group to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session;

20. *Renews its requests* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all of the facilities it requires to perform its functions, especially for carrying out missions and following them up;

21. *Recalls* Economic and Social Council decision 2001/221 in which the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to create an intersessional open-ended working group, with the mandate to prepare a draft legally binding normative instrument for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance;

22. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the report of the independent expert,[88] which, in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/46,[89] will be presented to the intersessional working group established pursuant to that resolution, at its first session;

23. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission to convene the intersessional working group before its fifty-ninth session, to prepare, for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly, a draft legally binding normative instrument for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance,[90] on the basis of the Declaration adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/133, in the light of the work of the independent expert and taking into account, inter alia, the draft international convention on the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance, transmitted by the Subcommission in its resolution 1998/25 of 26 August 1998;

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[88] E/CN.4/2002/71.

[89] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 23* (E/2001/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[90] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/19, annex.

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the steps he takes to secure the widespread dissemination and promotion of the Declaration;

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-ninth session a report on the steps taken to implement the present resolution;

26. *Decides* to consider the question of enforced disappearances, in particular the implementation of the Declaration, at its fifty-ninth session, under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution XIV
Promotion of the right of peoples to peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984, entitled "Declaration of the Right of Peoples to Peace",

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/71 of 25 April 2002, entitled "Promotion of the right of peoples to peace",[10]

Bearing in mind the fundamental principles of international law set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice are not endangered,

Reaffirming also the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming further the importance of ensuring respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter and international law,

Reaffirming that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Reaffirming also that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental rights, is contrary to the Charter and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation,

Recalling that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[91] can be fully realized,

Reaffirming that there is a close relationship between disarmament and development and that progress in the field of disarmament would considerably promote progress in the field of development and that resources released through

[91] Resolution 217 A (III).

disarmament measures should be devoted to the economic and social development and well-being of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Convinced of the aim of the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Convinced also that life without war is the primary international prerequisite for the material well-being, development and progress of countries, and for the full implementation of the rights and fundamental human freedoms proclaimed by the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the solemn proclamation that the peoples of our planet have a sacred right to peace;

2. *Solemnly declares* that the preservation of the right of peoples to peace and the promotion of its implementation constitute a fundamental obligation of each State;

3. *Emphasizes* that ensuring the exercise of the right of peoples to peace demands that the policies of States be directed towards the elimination of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war, the renunciation of the use or threat of use of force in international relations and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Affirms* that all States should promote the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security and, to that end, should do their utmost to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as to ensure that the resources released by effective disarmament measures are used for comprehensive development, in particular that of the developing countries;

5. *Urges* the international community to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development, with a view to reducing the ever-widening gap between developed and developing countries, and to promote the realization of all human rights for all;

6. *Urges* all States to refrain from using weapons with indiscriminate effects on human health, the environment and economic and social well-being;

7. *Expresses concern* about the real danger of the weaponization of outer space, and calls upon all States to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

8. *Urges* all States to refrain from taking measures which encourage the resurgence of a new arms race, bearing in mind all the resulting predictable consequences for global peace and security, for development and for the full realization of all human rights for all;

9. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the promotion of the rights of peoples to peace at its fifty-eighth session, under the item entitled human rights questions.

Draft resolution XV

Respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms and in solving international problems of a humanitarian character

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in accordance with Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55, including universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling also the Preamble to the Charter, in particular the determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Reaffirming that the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms must be considered a priority objective of the United Nations in accordance with its purposes and principles, in particular the purpose of international cooperation, and that, within the framework of these purposes and principles, the promotion and protection of all human rights are a legitimate concern of the international community,

Considering the major changes taking place on the international scene and the aspirations of all peoples to an international order based on the principles enshrined in the Charter, including promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, peace, democracy, justice, equality, the rule of law, pluralism, development, better standards of living and solidarity,

Recognizing that the international community should devise ways and means to remove current obstacles and meet the challenges to the full realization of all human rights and to prevent the continuation of human rights violations resulting therefrom throughout the world, and continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights,

Reaffirming that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations and that human rights and fundamental freedoms are the birthright of all human beings, the promotion and protection of such rights and freedoms being the first responsibility of Governments,

Reaffirming also that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Reaffirming further the various articles of the Charter setting out the respective powers and functions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the

Economic and Social Council, as the paramount framework for the achievement of the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations under other important instruments of international law, in particular those of international human rights and humanitarian law,

Taking into account that, in accordance with Article 103 of the Charter, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the Charter shall prevail,

Recalling all its previous resolutions, including its resolution 56/152 of 19 December 2001,

1. *Reiterates* the solemn commitment of all States to enhance international cooperation in the field of human rights and in the solution to international problems of a humanitarian character in full compliance with the Charter of the United Nations, inter alia, by the strict observance of all the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 thereof;

2. *Stresses* the vital role of the work of United Nations and regional arrangements, acting consistently with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter, in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as in solving international problems of a humanitarian character, and affirms that all States, in these activities, must fully comply with the principles set forth in Article 2 of the Charter, in particular respecting the sovereign equality of all States and refraining from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or acting in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations shall promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion;

4. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully, through constructive dialogue, to ensure the promotion and protection of all human rights for all and in promoting peaceful solutions to international problems of a humanitarian character and, in their actions towards that purpose, to comply strictly with the principles and norms of international law, inter alia, by fully respecting international human rights and humanitarian law;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States, organs, bodies and other components of the United Nations system, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and to disseminate it on the widest possible basis;

6. *Decides* to consider this question at its fifty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution XVI
Protection of migrants

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/170 of 19 December 2001,

Reaffirming that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[92] proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin,

Reaffirming also the provisions concerning migrants adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights,[93] the International Conference on Population and Development,[94] the World Summit for Social Development[95] and the Fourth World Conference on Women,[96]

Welcoming the provisions on the human rights of migrants contained in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,[97] adopted by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance on 8 September 2001, and expressing its satisfaction about the important recommendations made for the development of international and national strategies for the protection of migrants and for the design of migration policies that fully respect the human rights of migrants,

Recalling its resolution 40/144 of 13 December 1985, by which it approved the Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in which They Live,

Recognizing the positive contributions that migrants frequently make, including through their eventual integration into their host society,

Bearing in mind the situation of vulnerability in which migrants and their families frequently find themselves, owing, inter alia, to their absence from their States of origin and to the difficulties they encounter because of differences of language, custom and culture, as well as the economic and social difficulties and obstacles to the return to their States of origin of migrants who are non-documented or in an irregular situation,

Bearing in mind also the need for a focused and consistent approach towards migrants as a specific vulnerable group, in particular migrant women and children,

Deeply concerned about the manifestations of violence, racism, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination and inhuman and degrading treatment against migrants, especially women and children, in different parts of the world,

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[92] Resolution 217 A (III).

[93] See A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[94] See *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[95] See *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[96] See *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[97] See A/CONF.189/12, chap. I.

Underlining the importance of the creation of conditions that foster greater harmony between migrants and the rest of the society of the States in which they reside, with the aim of eliminating the growing manifestations of racism and xenophobia perpetrated in segments of many societies by individuals or groups against migrants,

Taking note of Advisory Opinion OC-16/99, issued by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on 1 October 1999, on The Right to Information on Consular Assistance in the Framework of the Guarantees of the Due Process of Law, in the case of foreign nationals detained by the authorities of a receiving State,

Encouraged by the increasing interest of the international community in the effective and full protection of the human rights of all migrants, and underlining the need to make further efforts to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants,

Welcoming the fact that a number of States have already ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[98] and the protocols thereto,[99] and reiterating the importance of ensuring the speedy entry into force of those instruments in accordance with resolutions 55/25 of 15 November 2000 and 55/255 of 31 May 2001,

1. *Welcomes* the renewed commitment made in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[100] to take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies;

2. *Requests* all Member States, in conformity with their respective constitutional systems, effectively to promote and protect the human rights of all migrants, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[92] and the international instruments to which they are party, which may include the International Covenants on Human Rights,[101] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[102] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[103] the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[104] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[105] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[106] and other applicable international human rights instruments;

3. *Calls upon* States to promote and protect fully the human rights of migrants, as contained in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;[97]

4. *Strongly condemns* all forms of racial discrimination and xenophobia with regard to access to employment, vocational training, housing, schooling, health

[98] Resolution 55/25, annex I.
[99] Ibid., annexes II and III.
[100] See resolution 55/2.
[101] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[102] Resolution 39/46, annex.
[103] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.
[104] Resolution 45/158, annex.
[105] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[106] Resolution 44/25, annex.

services and social services, as well as services intended for use by the public, and welcomes the active role played by governmental and non-governmental organizations in combating racism and assisting individual victims of racist acts, including migrant victims;

5. *Requests* all States, in conformity with national legislation, firmly to prosecute cases of violation of labour law with regard to the conditions of work of migrant workers, including those related to, inter alia, their remuneration and the conditions of health and safety at work;

6. *Calls upon* all States to review and, where necessary, revise immigration policies with a view to eliminating all discriminatory practices against migrants and to provide specialized training for government policy-making and law enforcement, immigration and other concerned officials, thus underlining the importance of effective action to create conditions that foster greater harmony and tolerance within societies;

7. *Reiterates* the need for all States parties to protect fully the universally recognized human rights of migrants, especially women and children, regardless of their legal status, and to treat them humanely, in particular with regard to assistance and protection;

8. *Reaffirms emphatically* the duty of States parties to ensure full respect for and observance of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963,[107] in particular with regard to the right of foreign nationals, regardless of their immigration status, to communicate with a consular official of their own State in the case of detention, and the obligation of the State in whose territory the detention occurs to inform the foreign national of that right;

9. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of Governments to safeguard and protect the rights of migrants against illegal or violent acts, in particular acts of racial discrimination and crimes perpetrated with racist or xenophobic motivation by individuals or groups, and urges them to reinforce measures in this regard;

10. *Urges* all States to adopt effective measures to put an end to the arbitrary arrest and detention of migrants, including by individuals or groups;

11. *Takes note* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants[108] and requests her to continue taking into account the recommendations contained in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in the performance of her mandate, tasks and duties;

12. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet done so to enact domestic criminal legislation to combat the international trafficking of migrants, which should take into account, in particular, trafficking that endangers the lives of migrants or includes different forms of servitude or exploitation, such as any form of debt bondage or sexual or labour exploitation, and to strengthen international cooperation to combat such trafficking;

13. *Encourages* States to consider participating in international and regional dialogues on migration that include countries of origin and destination, as well as

[107] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.
[108] A/57/292.

countries of transit, and invites them to consider negotiating bilateral and regional agreements on migrant workers in the framework of applicable human rights law and designing and implementing programmes with States of other regions to protect the rights of migrants;

14. *Encourages* all Governments to remove obstacles that may prevent the safe, unrestricted and expeditious transfer of earnings, assets and pensions of migrants to their country of origin or to any other countries, in conformity with applicable legislation, and to consider, as appropriate, measures to solve other problems that may impede such transfers;

15. *Welcomes* immigration programmes, adopted by some countries, that allow migrants to integrate fully into the host countries, facilitate family reunification and promote a harmonious and tolerant environment, and encourages States to consider the possibility of adopting these types of programmes;

16. *Calls upon* all States to protect the human rights of migrant children, in particular unaccompanied migrant children, ensuring that the best interests of the children and the importance of reuniting them with their parents, when possible and appropriate, are the paramount consideration, and encourages the relevant United Nations bodies, within the framework of their respective mandates, to pay special attention to the conditions of migrant children in all States and, where necessary, to put forward recommendations for strengthening their protection;

17. *Welcomes* the proclamation of 18 December as International Migrants Day and the invitation to Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to observe it through, inter alia, the dissemination of information on the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants and on their economic, social and cultural contributions to their host and home countries, the sharing of experience and the design of actions to ensure their protection;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms", and requests the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session an interim report on the fulfilment of her mandate.

Draft resolution XVII
Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the fundamental importance of respecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, including in response to terrorism and the fear of terrorism,

Recalling that States are under the obligation to protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on measures to eliminate international terrorism,

Recalling further its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993 and, inter alia, the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote and protect the effective enjoyment of all human rights,

Reiterating paragraph 17 of section I of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[109] which states that the acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity and security of States and destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, and that the international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism,

Noting its resolution 56/160 of 19 December 2001, and noting also Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/35 of 22 April 2002 on human rights and terrorism,[110]

Reaffirming its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, in all their forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, regardless of their motivation, as criminal and unjustifiable, and renewing its commitment to strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism,

Stressing that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[111] without distinction of any kind, including on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling that, in accordance with article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[112] certain rights are recognized as non-derogable in any circumstances and that any measures derogating from the provisions of the Covenant must be in accordance with that article in all cases, and underlining the exceptional and temporary nature of any such derogations,

1. *Affirms* that States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complies with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law;

2. *Encourages* States to take into account relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions on protecting human rights while countering terrorism, and encourages them to consider the recommendations of the special procedures and mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and the relevant comments and views of United Nations human rights treaty bodies;

3. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, making use of existing mechanisms:

[109] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[110] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 3* (E/2002/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[111] Resolution 217 A (III).

[112] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

(a) To examine the question of protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, taking into account reliable information from all relevant sources, including Governments and international and non-governmental organizations;

(b) To make general recommendations concerning the obligation of States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms while taking actions to counter terrorism;

(c) To provide assistance and advice to States upon their request, as well as to United Nations bodies, on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-ninth session and to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

Draft resolution XVIII
Hostage-taking

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also its relevant resolutions and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[113] which guarantees the right to life, liberty and security of person, freedom from torture or degrading treatment, freedom of movement and protection from arbitrary detention,

Recalling also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[114] adopted on 25 June 1993 by the World Conference on Human Rights,

Taking into account the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/146 of 17 December 1979, which recognizes that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person and that the taking of hostages is an offence of grave concern to the international community, as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3166 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Bearing in mind the relevant Security Council resolutions condemning all cases of hostage-taking, in particular resolution 1440 (2002) of 24 October 2002,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the subject,

Concerned that, despite the efforts of the international community, acts of hostage-taking in different forms and manifestations, inter alia, those committed by

[113] Resolution 217 A (III).
[114] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

terrorists and armed groups, continue to take place and have even increased in many regions of the world,

Appealing for the humanitarian action of humanitarian organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross and its delegates, to be respected, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[115] and the Additional Protocol[116] thereto, of 1977,

Recognizing that hostage-taking calls for resolute, firm and concerted efforts on the part of the international community in order, in strict conformity with international human rights standards, to bring such abhorrent practices to an end,

1. *Reaffirms* that hostage-taking, wherever and by whomever committed, is a serious offence aimed at the destruction of human rights and is, under any circumstances, unjustifiable;

2. *Condemns* all acts of hostage-taking, anywhere in the world;

3. *Demands* that all hostages be released immediately and without any preconditions;

4. *Calls upon* States to take all necessary measures, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and international human rights standards, to prevent, combat and punish acts of hostage-taking, including by strengthening international cooperation in this field;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Draft resolution XIX
Strengthening of the rule of law

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, by adopting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[117] fifty-four years ago, Member States pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Firmly convinced that the rule of law is an essential factor in the protection of human rights, as stressed in the Declaration, and should continue to attract the attention of the international community,

Convinced that, through their own national legal and judicial systems, States must provide appropriate civil, criminal and administrative remedies for violations of human rights,

Recognizing the importance of the role that can be played by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in supporting national efforts to strengthen the institutions of the rule of law,

Bearing in mind that, in its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, the General Assembly entrusted the United Nations High Commissioner for Human

[115] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.
[116] Ibid., vol. 1125, No. 17512.
[117] Resolution 217 A (III).

Rights with, inter alia, providing advisory services and technical and financial assistance in the field of human rights, enhancing international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights and coordinating human rights activities throughout the United Nations system,

Recalling the recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, that a comprehensive programme should be established within the United Nations with a view to helping States in the task of building and strengthening adequate national structures that have a direct impact on the overall observance of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law,[118]

Recalling also its resolutions 53/142 of 9 December 1998 and 55/99 of 4 December 2000,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[119]

2. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to make the promotion of the rule of law a priority in its technical cooperation programmes;[120]

3. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing number of Member States seeking assistance in strengthening and consolidating the rule of law, which indicates the growing awareness of its importance, and the support provided to these States through the technical cooperation programme of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as outlined in the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Praises* the efforts made by the Office of the High Commissioner to accomplish its ever-increasing tasks, in a wide range of areas, with the limited financial and personnel resources at its disposal;

5. *Expresses its deep concern* about the scarcity of means at the disposal of the Office of the High Commissioner for the fulfilment of its tasks;

6. *Notes with concern* that the United Nations Programme of Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights does not have sufficient funds to provide any substantial financial assistance to national projects that have a direct impact on the realization of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law in countries that are committed to those ends but are lacking the necessary means and resources;

7. *Welcomes* the deepening of the ongoing cooperation between the Office of the High Commissioner and other relevant bodies and programmes of the United Nations system, with a view to enhancing the system-wide coordination of assistance in human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and in this context notes the cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the High Commissioner in providing technical assistance, at the request of States, in the promotion of the rule of law;

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[118] See A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. II, para. 69.

[119] A/57/275.

[120] Ibid., para. 1.

8. *Also welcomes* the assistance of the Office of the High Commissioner in the design of human rights components of United Nations peace operations and in providing advice once they are formed, including in the field of rule of law;[121]

9. *Reaffirms* that the Office of the High Commissioner remains the focal point for coordinating system-wide attention for human rights, democracy and the rule of law;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue the dialogue between his Office and other organs and agencies of the United Nations system, taking into account the need to explore new synergies with a view to obtaining increased financial assistance for human rights and the rule of law and to promoting inter-agency coordination, funding and allocation of responsibilities in order to improve efficiency and complementarity of action concerning, inter alia, assistance to States in strengthening the rule of law;

11. *Also encourages* the High Commissioner to continue to explore the possibility of further contact with and support from the international financial institutions, acting within their mandates, with a view to obtaining the technical and financial means to strengthen the capacity of the Office of the High Commissioner to provide assistance to national projects aiming at the realization of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law;

12. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue to accord high priority to the technical cooperation activities undertaken by his Office with regard to the rule of law and to continue to act as a catalyst in the system by, inter alia, helping other United Nations agencies and programmes, within their respective mandates, to include in their work, as appropriate, attention to institution-building in the area of the rule of law;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution and the above-mentioned recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights.

Draft resolution XX
Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/103 of 12 December 1996, 52/120 of 12 December 1997, 53/141 of 9 December 1998, 54/172 of 17 December 1999 and 55/110 of 4 December 2000, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/11 of 9 April 1998,[122]

Reaffirming the pertinent principles and provisions contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, in particular article 32 thereof, in which it declared that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political

[121] Ibid., para. 12.

[122] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Taking note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General,[123] pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/21 of 23 April 1999,[124] and the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolutions 52/120[125] and 55/110,[126]

Recognizing the universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated character of all human rights, and, in this regard, reaffirming the right to development as an integral part of all human rights,

Recalling that the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, called upon States to refrain from any unilateral coercive measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that creates obstacles to trade relations among States and impedes the full realization of all human rights,[127]

Bearing in mind all the references to this question in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, adopted by the World Summit for Social Development on 12 March 1995,[128] the Beijing Declaration and the Platform of Action, adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995,[129] the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda, adopted by the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) on 14 June 1996,[130] and their five-year reviews,

Expressing its concern about the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures in the field of international relations, trade, investment and cooperation,

Expressing its grave concern that, in some countries, the situation of children is adversely affected by unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that create obstacles to trade relations among States, impede the full realization of social and economic development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries, with particular consequences for women and children, including adolescents,

Deeply concerned that, despite the recommendations adopted on this question by the General Assembly and recent major United Nations conferences and contrary to general international law and the Charter of the United Nations, unilateral coercive measures continue to be promulgated and implemented with all their negative implications for the social-humanitarian activities and economic and social development of developing countries, including their extraterritorial effects, thereby

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[123] E/CN.4/2000/46 and Add.1.

[124] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[125] A/53/293 and Add.1.

[126] A/56/207 and Add.1.

[127] See A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. I, para. 31.

[128] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[129] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales. No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[130] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

creating additional obstacles to the full enjoyment of all human rights by peoples and individuals under the jurisdiction of other States,

Bearing in mind all the extraterritorial effects of any unilateral legislative, administrative and economic measures, policies and practices of a coercive nature against the development process and the enhancement of human rights in developing countries, which create obstacles to the full realization of all human rights,

Noting the continuing efforts of the Open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development of the Commission on Human Rights, and reaffirming in particular its criteria according to which unilateral coercive measures are one of the obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development,[131]

1. *Urges* all States to refrain from adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in particular those of a coercive nature with all their extraterritorial effects, which create obstacles to trade relations among States, thus impeding the full realization of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[132] and other international human rights instruments, in particular the right of individuals and peoples to development;

2. *Also urges* all States to take steps to avoid and to refrain from adopting any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries, in particular children and women, that hinder their well-being and that create obstacles to the full enjoyment of their human rights, including the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for their health and well-being and their right to food, medical care and the necessary social services, as well as to ensure that food and medicine are not used as tools for political pressure;

3. *Invites* all States to consider adopting administrative or legislative measures, as appropriate, to counteract the extraterritorial applications or effects of unilateral coercive measures;

4. *Rejects* unilateral coercive measures with all their extraterritorial effects as tools for political or economic pressure against any country, in particular against developing countries, because of their negative effects on the realization of all the human rights of vast sectors of their populations, in particular children, women and the elderly;

5. *Calls upon* Member States that have initiated such measures to commit themselves to their obligations and responsibilities arising from the international human rights instruments to which they are party by revoking such measures at the earliest time possible;

6. *Reaffirms*, in this context, the right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

7. *Urges* the Commission on Human Rights to take fully into account the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures, including the enactment of national

[131] Resolution 41/128, annex.
[132] Resolution 217 A (III).

laws and their extraterritorial application, in its task concerning the implementation of the right to development;

8. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in discharging his functions relating to the promotion, realization and protection of the right to development and bearing in mind the continuing impact of unilateral coercive measures on the population of developing countries, to give priority to the present resolution in his annual report to the General Assembly;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, to continue to collect their views and information on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, highlighting the practical and preventive measures in this respect;

10. *Decides* to examine this question on a priority basis at its fifty-eighth session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Draft resolution XXI
The right to development

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, which expresses, in particular, the determination to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, as well as to employ international mechanisms for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling that the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986, confirmed that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of opportunity for development is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals who make up nations, and the individual as the central subject and beneficiary of development,

Recalling also all its previous resolutions and those of the Commission on Human Rights on the right to development, in particular Commission resolution 1998/72 of 22 April 1998 on the urgent need to make further progress towards the realization of the right to development as set out in the Declaration on the Right to Development,[133]

Reaffirming the objective of making the right to development a reality for everyone, as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2000,[134]

Stressing the need for undertaking urgent measures to implement the goals and targets set in all the major United Nations conferences, summits and special

[133] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[134] See resolution 55/2.

sessions, including those of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which are paramount in the process of the realization of the right to development,

Stressing also that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[135] reaffirmed the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of all human rights, and the individual as the central subject and beneficiary of development,

Reaffirming the solemn commitment expressed at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,[136] held in Durban, South Africa, in August and September 2001, to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of all human rights, including the right to development,

Noting the outcomes of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization,[137] held at Doha from 9 to 14 November 2001, and the International Conference on Financing for Development,[138] held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002,

Taking note with appreciation of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/69 of 25 April 2002,[139] in which the Commission endorsed the agreed conclusions of the Working Group on the Right to Development, adopted by consensus during the Working Group's session, held from 25 February to 8 March 2002,[140]

1. *Endorses* the agreed conclusions of the Working Group on the Right to Development,[140] as adopted by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2002/69, which constitute a solid foundation for further initiatives towards the promotion and the realization of the right to development;

2. *Takes note* of the postponement of the session of the Working Group on the Right to Development, owing to the non-availability of the report on the international development issues, and calls upon the independent expert on the right to development to present this outstanding report in time for the next session of the Working Group, scheduled to be held from 3 to 14 February 2003;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the core principles, which underpin the purpose of international human rights instruments, such as equality, equity, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, participation and international cooperation, as critical to mainstreaming the right to development at the international level;

4. *Underlines* the importance of further research and analytical work undertaken by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the above-mentioned core principles and invites the High Commissioner, in consultation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Trade

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[135] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[136] A/CONF.189/12.

[137] See A/C.2/56/7.

[138] Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7).

[139] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 3* (E/2002/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[140] See E/CN.4/2002/28/Rev.1.

Organization and all relevant international organizations and institutions, to submit a report on the importance and application of the principle of equity as a matter of priority, at both the national and international levels, taking fully into account the conclusions of the Working Group on the Right to Development;

5. *Invites*, in the above context, the High Commissioner for Human Rights to solicit the support and cooperation of these organizations in the preparation of the requisite report for presentation to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-ninth session;

6. *Reaffirms* the commitments to implement the goals and targets set in all the major United Nations conferences, summits and special sessions and those undertaken at the Millennium Assembly, in particular, those relating to the realization of the right to development;

7. *Recognizes* that the realization of the right to development is critical to achieving the objectives, goals and targets set in all the major United Nations conferences, summits and special sessions, including those of the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[134]

8. *Reaffirms* the need for an international environment which is conducive to the realization of the right to development;

9. *Reaffirms also* that States have the primary responsibility for the creation of national and international conditions favourable to the realization of the right to development and that they are committed to cooperating with each other to that end;

10. *Reaffirms further* that the realization of the right to development is essential to the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[135] which regards all human rights as universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and which also places the human person at the centre of development and recognizes that, while development facilitates the enjoyment of all human rights, the lack of development may not be invoked to justify the abridgement of internationally recognized human rights;

11. *Emphasizes* the critical importance of identifying and analysing obstacles impeding the full realization of the right to development at both the national and international levels, recognizes that the promotion and protection of human rights, including the right to development, rests with States, as established in article 3 of the Declaration on the Right to Development, and reaffirms the inextricable link between the two;

12. *Underlines* the importance of the continuation of the discussion, within the Working Group on the Right to Development, on the question of a suitable permanent follow-up mechanism to monitor the realization of the right to development;

13. *Affirms* that, while globalization offers both opportunities and challenges, the process of globalization remains deficient in achieving the objectives of integrating all countries into a globalized world, and stresses the need for policies and measures at the national and global levels to respond to the challenges and opportunities of globalization if this process is to be made fully inclusive and equitable;

14. *Recognizes* that, despite continuous efforts on the part of the international community, the gap between developed and developing countries remains unacceptably wide and developing countries continue to face difficulties in participating in the globalization process, and many risk being marginalized and effectively excluded from its benefits;

15. *Reaffirms* the commitment, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so, to make concrete efforts towards meeting the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help meet development goals and targets;

16. *Emphasizes* the international economic and financial issues that deserve particular attention by the Working Group on the Right to Development, such as international trade, access to technology, good governance and equity at the international level, and the debt burden, in order to consider and evaluate their impact on the enjoyment of human rights and, in this context, looks forward to a preliminary study, as requested by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2001/9 of 18 April 2001,[141] for consideration by the Working Group at its next session;

17. *Recognizes* that historical injustices have undeniably contributed to the poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion, economic disparities, instability and insecurity that affect many people in different parts of the world, in particular in developing countries;

18. *Recognizes also* the need to address market access for developing countries, including in agriculture, services and non-agricultural products, in particular those of interest to developing countries;

19. *Considers* that a desirable pace of meaningful trade liberalization, including in areas under negotiation; implementation of commitments on implementation-related issues and concerns; review of special and differential-treatment provisions, with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational; avoidance of new forms of protectionism; and capacity-building and technical assistance for developing countries are important issues in making progress towards the effective implementation of the right to development;

20. *Recognizes* that poverty eradication is one of the critical elements in the promotion and realization of the right to development, stresses that poverty is a multifaceted problem that requires a multifaceted approach in addressing economic, political, social, environmental and institutional dimensions at all levels, especially in the context of the United Nations Millennium development goal of halving, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, underlines the fact that the international community is far from meeting the target of halving the number of people living in poverty by 2015, and emphasizes the principle of

[141] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 3* (E/2001/23), chap. II, sect. A.

international cooperation, including partnership and commitment, between developed and developing countries;

21. *Recognizes also* the important link between the international economic, commercial and financial spheres and the realization of the right to development and, in this regard, stresses the need to broaden the base of decision-making at the international level on issues of development concern and to fill organizational gaps, as well as strengthen the United Nations system and other multilateral institutions, and also stresses the need to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting;

22. *Stresses* that the basic responsibility for the realization of all human rights lies with the State, and reaffirms that States have the primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized;

23. *Recognizes* that good governance and the rule of law at the national level assist all States in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the right to development, and agrees on the value of the ongoing efforts being made by States to identify and strengthen good governance practices, including transparent, responsible, accountable and participatory government, that are responsive and appropriate to their needs and aspirations, including in the context of agreed partnership approaches to development, capacity-building and technical assistance;

24. *Recognizes also* the important role and the rights of women and the application of a gender perspective as a cross-cutting issue in the process of realizing the right to development, and notes in particular the positive relationship between women's education and their equal participation in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural activities of the community, and the promotion of the right to development;

25. *Stresses* the need for the integration of the rights of children, boys and girls alike, in all policies and programmes, and for ensuring protection and promotion of those rights, especially in areas relating to health, education and the full development of their capacities;

26. *Recognizes* that measures must be taken at the national and international levels to fight human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and other communicable diseases, taking into account ongoing efforts and programmes;

27. *Recognizes also* the need at the national level for strong partnerships with civil society organizations, including the private sector, in pursuit of poverty eradication and development, as well as for good corporate governance;

28. *Expresses* deep concern and anxiety about growing corporate corruption, in particular the recent disturbing incidents which have a negative impact on the full enjoyment of human rights and undermine the process of the realization of the right to development;

29. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for taking concrete measures, including the repatriation of illegally acquired assets and funds to the countries of origin, to fight against all forms of corruption at the national and international levels, and stresses

the importance of a genuine political commitment on the part of all Governments through a firm legal framework;

30. *Supports and appreciates* the recently adopted New Partnership for Africa's Development as a development framework and a practical example that could be explored for the promotion of a rights-based approach to development;

31. *Emphasizes* the need to improve further the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights towards the promotion and realization of the right to development, including ensuring effective use of the financial and human resources necessary to fulfil its mandate, and better servicing of and support for the Working Group on the Right to Development;

32. *Calls upon* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to assist effectively in implementing the recommendations contained in the agreed conclusions of the Working Group on the Right to Development, including in particular ensuring the meaningful participation and contribution of all relevant international organizations and United Nations specialized agencies, programmes and funds in the next session of the Working Group;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States, United Nations organs and bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, international development and financial institutions, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions and non-governmental organizations, and to present a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-ninth session and to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session;

34. *Decides* to continue consideration of the issue of the right to development, as a matter of priority, at its fifty-eighth session.

Draft resolution XXII
Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to promoting international cooperation, as set out in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 1, paragraph 3, as well as relevant provisions of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[142] for enhancing genuine cooperation among Member States in the field of human rights,

Recalling its adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration on 8 September 2000[143] and its resolution 56/149 of 19 December 2001, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/86 of 26 April 2002 on the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights,[144]

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[142] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[143] See resolution 55/2.

[144] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 23* (E/2002/23), chap. II., sect. A.

Recalling also the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,[145] held at Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001, and its role in the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

Reaffirming that dialogue among religions, cultures and civilizations in the field of human rights could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation in this field, and recalling its decision to proclaim the year 2001 as the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations, as well as its resolution 56/6 of 9 November 2001, entitled "Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations",

Emphasizing the need for further progress in the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation,

Underlining the fact that mutual understanding, dialogue, cooperation, transparency and confidence-building are important elements in all the activities for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling the adoption of resolution 2000/22 of 18 August 2000, entitled "Promotion of dialogue on human rights issues", by the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights at its fifty-second session,[146]

1. *Reaffirms* that it is one of the purposes of the United Nations and the responsibility of all Member States to promote, protect and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation;

2. *Also reaffirms* that dialogue among cultures and civilizations facilitates the promotion of a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity, and welcomes in this regard the holding of several conferences and meetings at the national, regional and international levels on dialogue among civilizations;

3. *Urges* all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of the enhancement of international cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights and for the achievement of the objectives of the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

5. *Considers* that international cooperation in this field, in conformity with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter of the Untied Nations and international law, should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

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[145] A/CONF.189/12.

[146] See E/CN.4/2001/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/46, chap. II, sect. A.

6. *Reaffirms* that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms should be guided by the principles of universality, non-selectivity, objectivity and transparency, in a manner consistent with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter;

7. *Calls upon* Member States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

8. *Invites* States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;

9. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its fifty-eighth session.

Draft resolution XXIII
Situation of human rights in Cambodia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/169 of 19 December 2001, Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/89 of 26 April 2002[147] and previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing that the tragic history of Cambodia requires special measures to ensure the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and the non-return to the policies and practices of the past, as stipulated in the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,[148]

Reaffirming that the most serious human rights violations in Cambodia in recent history have been committed by the Khmer Rouge, and acknowledging that the final collapse of the Khmer Rouge and the continued efforts of the Government of Cambodia have provided the basis for the restoration of peace and stability with the aim of achieving national reconciliation in Cambodia and the investigation and prosecution of the leaders of the Khmer Rouge,

I
Support of and cooperation with the United Nations

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning of the office and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously;

[147] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 3* (E/2002/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[148] A/46/608-S/23177.

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights[149] and the use of the United Nations Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia to finance the programme of activities of the office, and invites the international community to consider contributing to the Trust Fund;

3. *Also welcomes* the report of the Special Representative,[150] encourages the Government of Cambodia to continue its cooperation at all levels of Government, supports the appeals of the Government and the Special Representative to increase international assistance to Cambodia and to continue working towards the reduction of poverty, and encourages donor countries and other relevant parties to follow up their pledges made at the Consultative Group Meeting on Cambodia, held at Phnom Penh from 19 to 21 June 2002;

4. *Further welcomes* the signature of the memorandum of understanding in February 2002 by the Government of Cambodia and the Office of the High Commissioner for the extension of the mandate of the office in Cambodia, and encourages the Government to continue to cooperate with the office in their joint efforts to promote human rights;

5. *Commends* the vital role played by non-governmental organizations in Cambodia, inter alia, in the development of civil society, and encourages the Government of Cambodia to continue to ensure the protection of those human rights organizations and their members and to continue to work closely and cooperatively with them;

II

Administrative, legislative and judicial reform

1. *Acknowledges* the ratification by Cambodia of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;[151]

2. *Notes with concern* the continued problems related to the rule of law and the functioning of the judiciary resulting from, inter alia, corruption and interference by the executive with the independence of the judiciary, welcomes the establishment of the Council of Legal and Judicial Reform, and urges the Government as a matter of priority to increase its budgetary allocation to the judiciary and take the necessary measures to ensure the independence, impartiality and effectiveness of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy and the judicial system as a whole;

3. *Urges* the Government of Cambodia to expedite the adoption of the laws and codes that are essential components of the basic legal framework, including the draft statute on magistrates, a penal code, a code of criminal procedure, a new civil code and a code of civil procedure and to enhance the training of judges and lawyers, welcomes the opening of the Royal School for Training Judges and Prosecutors and the Centre for Lawyer Training and Professional Improvement of the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia;

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[149] A/57/277.

[150] A/57/230.

[151] A/CONF.183/9.

4. *Also urges* the Government of Cambodia to strengthen its efforts to tackle the problems related to land, and notes with concern the remaining problems of land grabbing, forced evictions and further displacement;

5. *Encourages* further efforts by the Government of Cambodia to implement expeditiously and effectively its reform programme, including the Governance Action Plan and military reforms, inter alia, the demobilization programme;

6. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Government of Cambodia to eradicate anti-personnel landmines and to reduce the number of small arms in Cambodia, and encourages the continuing efforts of the Government and the international community to tackle these issues;

7. *Expresses serious concern* that the situation of impunity still exists in Cambodia, recognizes the commitment and efforts of the Government of Cambodia to respond to this problem, calls upon the Government, as a matter of critical priority, to increase its efforts to investigate urgently and to prosecute, in accordance with due process of law and international human rights standards, all those who have perpetrated serious crimes, including violations of human rights;

8. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the Government of Cambodia in conducting polling for the commune elections in February 2002, encourages the Government to work towards free and fair general elections in July 2003, bearing in mind the serious concerns over acts of intimidation, violence and killings and reports of vote-buying, to investigate fully such acts and to prosecute those responsible, to ensure that similar problems do not occur in connection with the general election and, in particular, to pay close attention to the safety and security of candidates and political activists and to ensure neutrality on the part of State institutions, including an independent national election committee, proper law enforcement and equitable access to all forms of media, including broadcast media, for all parties;

9. *Notes with serious concern* the prison conditions in Cambodia, notes with interest some important efforts to improve the prison system, recommends the continuation of international assistance to improve the material conditions of detention, and calls upon the Government of Cambodia to take further measures to improve the conditions of detention, to provide proper food and health care to prisoners and detainees and to meet the special needs of women and children;

III
Human rights violations and violence

1. *Expresses grave concern* about the continued violations of human rights, including torture, excessive pre-trial detention, violation of labour rights, forced evictions, as well as political violence, police involvement in violence and the apparent lack of protection from mob killings, notes that some progress has been made by the Government of Cambodia in addressing these issues, and urges the Government to take all necessary measures to prevent such violations, including to consider establishing a board of inquiry on the issue of mob killings;

2. *Urges* the Government of Cambodia to combat discrimination in all its manifestations against ethnic minorities and to protect their rights, as well as to meet

its obligations as a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[152] inter alia, by seeking technical assistance;

IV
Protection of women and children

1. *Welcomes* the progress made in improving the status of women, including the progress made towards the adoption of the law on prevention of domestic violence and protection of victims of domestic violence, and urges the Government of Cambodia to take further appropriate measures to combat violence against women in all its forms and to take all steps to meet its obligations as a party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[153] including by seeking technical assistance;

2. *Commends* the Government of Cambodia for its efforts to combat the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), while remaining concerned about its increasing incidence;

3. *Welcomes* the series of efforts made by the Government of Cambodia to combat human trafficking, requests the Government and the international community to make concerted efforts comprehensively to address these problems and their underlying causes, while noting with serious concern the growing phenomenon of trafficking in, and sexual exploitation of, women and children;

4. *Welcomes* the ratification by the Government of Cambodia of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;[154]

5. *Notes with serious concern* the problem of child labour in its worst forms, calls upon the Government of Cambodia to take immediate and effective measures to protect children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous, to interfere with their education or to be harmful to their health, safety or morals, by enforcing Cambodian laws on child labour, the existing Labour Law and anti-trafficking law provisions on behalf of children and prosecuting those who violate these laws, invites the International Labour Organization to continue to extend the necessary assistance in this regard, and encourages the Government to consider ratifying the International Labour Organization Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (Convention No. 182) of 1999;

6. *Encourages* the efforts of the Government of Cambodia to improve further the health conditions of children and their access to education, to promote free and accessible birth registration and to establish a juvenile justice system;

V
Conclusion

1. *Encourages* the international community to assist the Government of Cambodia in its efforts to implement the present resolution;

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[152] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[153] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[154] Resolution 54/263, annex II.

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the role and achievements of the Office of the High Commissioner in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;

3. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Cambodia at its fifty-eighth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution XXIV
The right to food

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/155 of 19 December 2001, as well as all Commission on Human Rights resolutions in this regard, in particular resolutions 2000/10 of 17 April 2000[155] and 2002/25 of 22 April 2002,[156]

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[157] which provides that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for her/his health and well-being, including food,

Recalling further the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[158] in which the fundamental right of every person to be free from hunger is recognized,

Recalling the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition,[159]

Bearing in mind the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the Plan of Action of the World Food Summit,[160]

Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

Recognizing that the problems of hunger and food insecurity have global dimensions and that they are likely to persist and even to increase dramatically in some regions unless urgent, determined and concerted action is taken, given the anticipated increase in the world's population and the stress on natural resources,

Reaffirming that a peaceful, stable and enabling political, social and economic environment, at both the national and the international levels, is the essential foundation which will enable States to give adequate priority to food security and poverty eradication,

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[155] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2000/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[156] Ibid., *2002, Supplement No. 3* (E/2002/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[157] Resolution 217 A (III).

[158] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[159] *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

[160] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

Reiterating, as did the Rome Declaration as well as the World Food Summit: five years later, that food should not be used as an instrument of political or economic pressure, and reaffirming in this regard the importance of international cooperation and solidarity, as well as the necessity of refraining from unilateral measures that are not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations and that endanger food security,

Convinced that each State must adopt a strategy consistent with its resources and capacities to achieve its individual goals in implementing the recommendations contained in the Rome Declaration and the Plan of Action of the World Food Summit and, at the same time, cooperate regionally and internationally in order to organize collective solutions to global issues of food security in a world of increasingly interlinked institutions, societies and economies where coordinated efforts and shared responsibilities are essential,

Stressing the importance of reversing the continuing decline of official development assistance devoted to agriculture, both in real terms and as a share of total official development assistance,

1. *Reaffirms* that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of human dignity and therefore requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, regional and international levels for its elimination;

2. *Also reaffirms* the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger so as to be able fully to develop and maintain their physical and mental capacities;

3. *Considers* it intolerable that there are around 840 million undernourished people in the world and that every year 36 million people die, directly or indirectly, as a result of hunger and nutritional deficiencies, most of them women and children, particularly in developing countries, in a world that already produces enough food to feed the whole global population, and regrets that this situation at the same time can generate additional pressures on the environment in ecologically fragile areas;

4. *Welcomes* the Declaration[161] of the World Food Summit: five years later, held in Rome from 10 to 13 June 2002;

5. *Encourages* all States to take steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right to food, including steps to promote the conditions for everyone to be free from hunger and, as soon as possible, to enjoy fully the right to food, and to elaborate and adopt national plans to combat hunger;

6. *Stresses* the need to make efforts to mobilize and optimize the allocation and utilization of technical and financial resources from all sources, including external debt relief for developing countries, and to reinforce national actions to implement sustainable food security policies;

7. *Invites* all international financial and developmental institutions, as well as the relevant United Nations agencies and funds, to give priority to and provide the necessary funding to realize the aim of halving by the year 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, as well as the right to food as set out in the Rome

[161] A/57/499, annex.

Declaration on World Food Security[160] and in the United Nations Millennium Declaration; [162]

8. *Urges* States to give adequate priority in their development strategies and expenditures to the realization of the right to food;

9. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations Children's Fund entitled *The State of the World's Children, 2002*,[163] and recalls that the nurturing of young children merits the highest priority;

10. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the right to food,[164] and commends the Special Rapporteur for his valuable work in the promotion of the right to food;

11. *Supports* the realization of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur as established by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolutions 2000/10[155] and 2002/25;[156]

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur for his effective contribution to the medium-term review of the implementation of the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the Plan of Action of the World Food Summit[160] through the submission to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of his recommendations on all aspects of the right to food, and his participation in and contribution to the proceedings of that event;

13. *Welcomes* the three expert consultations on the right to food convened by the former High Commissioner and her personal commitment to the promotion and realization of the right to food, and expresses its deep appreciation for the comprehensive report submitted by the former High Commissioner to the World Food Summit: five years later;

14. *Welcomes* the decision of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations adopted at its one hundred and twenty-third session, to establish an Intergovernmental Working Group as a subsidiary body of the Committee on World Food Security, with the participation of stakeholders, in the context of the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later, to elaborate in a period of two years a set of voluntary guidelines to support Member States' efforts to achieve the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, and in this regard stresses that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will work closely with relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Special Rapporteur, as well as the two Rome-based food agencies, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, noting also the invitation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to other relevant institutions of the United Nations system, treaty bodies and the World Trade Organization to collaborate in assisting the Working Group on the basis of their respective mandates;

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[162] See resolution 55/2.

[163] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XX.1.

[164] A/57/356.

15. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur to mainstream a gender perspective in the activities relating to his mandate;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide all the necessary human and financial resources for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur;

17. *Welcomes* the work already done by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in promoting the right to adequate food, in particular its General Comment No. 12 (1999) on the right to adequate food (article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), in which the Committee affirmed, inter alia, that the right to adequate food is indivisibly linked to the inherent dignity of the human person and is indispensable for the fulfilment of other human rights enshrined in the International Bill of Human Rights, and is also inseparable from social justice, requiring the adoption of appropriate economic, environmental and social policies, at both national and international levels, oriented to the eradication of poverty and the fulfilment of all human rights for all;[165]

18. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-ninth session and an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Invites* Governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies and non-governmental organizations to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate, inter alia, through the submission of comments and suggestions on ways and means of realizing the right to food;

20. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this matter at its fifty-eighth session under the agenda item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution XXV
Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[166] as well as article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[167]

Stressing that, as stated in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[168] family reunification of documented migrants is an important factor in international migration and that remittances by

[165] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/2000/22 and Corr.1), annex V, para. 4.

[166] Resolution 217 A (III).

[167] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[168] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

documented migrants to their countries of origin often constitute a very important source of foreign exchange and are instrumental in improving the well-being of relatives left behind,

Recalling its resolution 55/100 of 4 December 2000,

1. *Once again calls upon* all States to guarantee the universally recognized freedom of travel to all foreign nationals legally residing in their territory;

2. *Reaffirms* that all Governments, in particular those of receiving countries, must recognize the vital importance of family reunification and promote its incorporation into national legislation in order to ensure protection of the unity of families of documented migrants;

3. *Calls upon* all States to allow, in conformity with international legislation, the free flow of financial remittances by foreign nationals residing in their territory to their relatives in the country of origin;

4. *Also calls upon* all States to refrain from enacting, and to repeal if it already exists, legislation intended as a coercive measure that discriminates against individuals or groups of legal migrants by adversely affecting family reunification and the right to send financial remittances to relatives in the country of origin;

5. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its fifty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

Draft resolution XXVI
Khmer Rouge trials

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the serious violations of Cambodian and international law during the period of Democratic Kampuchea from 1975 to 1979 continue to be matters of vitally important concern to the international community as a whole,

Recognizing the legitimate concern of the Government and the people of Cambodia in the pursuit of justice and national reconciliation, stability, peace and security,

Recognizing also that the accountability of individual perpetrators of grave human rights violations is one of the central elements of any effective remedy for victims of human rights violations and a key factor in ensuring a fair and equitable justice system and, ultimately, reconciliation and stability within a State,

Conscious that the opportunity to bring those responsible to justice may soon be lost,

Recalling the request made in June 1997 by the Cambodian authorities for assistance in responding to past serious violations of Cambodian and international law,

Recalling also its resolution 56/169 of 19 December 2001, taking note of Commission of Human Rights resolution 2002/89 of 26 April 2002,[169] and recalling further previous relevant resolutions,

Welcoming the efforts of, and the substantial progress made by, the Secretary-General and the Government of Cambodia towards the establishment of Extraordinary Chambers within the existing court structure of Cambodia (hereinafter referred to as Extraordinary Chambers), with international assistance, for the prosecution of crimes committed during the period of Democratic Kampuchea,

Welcoming in particular the promulgation of the Law on the Establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia for the Prosecution of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea, and noting with appreciation the general provisions and competence of the Law and its provision for a role for the United Nations,

Noting the statements of the Secretary-General on 8 February and 20 August 2002 concerning negotiations between the Secretary-General and the Government of Cambodia on the establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Welcoming the subsequent discussions between the Secretary-General and the Government of Cambodia on the establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers,

Welcoming also the Joint Communiqué of the thirty-fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held in Brunei on 29 and 30 July 2002, which, inter alia, expressed support for the continued efforts of the Government of Cambodia to bring the senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and those most responsible for serious crimes committed to trial in accordance with international standards of justice, fairness and due process of law and recognized the need for the Government of Cambodia and the United Nations to cooperate in this regard,

Desiring that the international community continue to respond positively in assisting efforts to investigate the tragic history of Cambodia, including responsibility for past international crimes such as acts of genocide and crimes against humanity committed during the regime of Democratic Kampuchea,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to resume negotiations, without delay, to conclude an agreement with the Government of Cambodia, based on previous negotiations on the establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers consistent with the provisions of the present resolution, so that the Extraordinary Chambers may begin to function promptly;

2. *Recommends* that the Extraordinary Chambers should have subject-matter jurisdiction consistent with that set forth in the Law on the Establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia for the Prosecution of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea;

3. *Recommends also* that the Extraordinary Chambers should have personal jurisdiction over senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and those who were most responsible for the crimes referred to in paragraph 2 above;

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[169] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002* (E/2002/23), chap. II, sect. A.

4. *Emphasizes* that arrangements, as devised, in particular, by the Royal Government of Cambodia, for the establishment of Extraordinary Chambers should:

(a) Ensure that the Extraordinary Chambers exercise their jurisdiction in accordance with international standards of justice, fairness and due process of law, as set out in articles 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;[170]

(b) Include arrangements for an appellate chamber;

5. *Emphasizes also* the importance of ensuring the impartiality, independence and credibility of the process, in particular with regard to the status and work of the judges and prosecutors;

6. *Appeals* to the Government of Cambodia to ensure that persons referred to in paragraph 3 above are brought to trial in accordance with international standards of justice, fairness and due process of law, as referred to in paragraph 4 above, and notes the assurances of the Government of Cambodia in this regard;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on his consultations and negotiations with the Government of Cambodia concerning the establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers, no later than ninety days from the date of adoption of the resolution;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, if necessary, to send a team of experts to Cambodia as may be required for the preparation of his report;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report recommendations for the efficient and cost-effective operation of the Extraordinary Chambers, including the amount of voluntary contributions of funds, equipment and services to the Extraordinary Chambers, inter alia, through the offer of expert personnel, that may be needed from States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations;

10. *Appeals* to the international community to provide financial, personnel and other assistance to permit the early establishment and the sustained operation of the Extraordinary Chambers.

Draft resolution XXVII
Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/168 of 19 December 2001, by which it established the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/61 of 25 April 2002 on the

[170] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

human rights of persons with disabilities[171] and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/7 of 24 July 2002 on a comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities and 2002/26 of 24 July 2002 on the further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities and protection of their human rights,

Stressing the importance of the active participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee and the important contribution of non-governmental organizations to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities,

Underlining the fact that the consideration of proposals for a convention should complement concrete efforts to mainstream further the disability perspective into the implementation of international obligations and into the monitoring mechanisms of the six core United Nations human rights conventions, as well as the process of implementing and strengthening the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities,[172]

Welcoming the work of national, regional and international meetings of Governments, experts, and non-governmental organizations that contributed to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee,

Reaffirming the need to promote and protect the equal and effective enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by persons with disabilities, aware of the contribution that a convention could make in this regard and thus convinced of the need to continue to consider proposals,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities on its first session;[173]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Ad Hoc Committee to the Commission on Social Development at its forty-first session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-ninth session;

3. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Committee should hold, within existing resources, at least one meeting in 2003 of a duration of ten working days, prior to the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly;

4. *Encourages* States to hold meetings or seminars to contribute to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, in cooperation with, as appropriate, the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on Disability of the Commission for Social Development, and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, observer States, relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant human rights treaty bodies and the Special Rapporteur on

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[171] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 3* (E/2002/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[172] Resolution 48/96, annex.

[173] A/57/357.

Disability of the Commission for Social Development, on proposals for a convention including, inter alia, questions relating to its nature and structure and the elements to be considered, including the work done in the field of social development, human rights and non-discrimination, as well as issues of follow-up and monitoring and the complementarity between a new instrument and existing instruments;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Ad Hoc Committee at its second session a comprehensive report on the views submitted, to be issued at least six weeks before the commencement of the second session;

7. *Invites* the regional commissions and intergovernmental organizations, within their respective mandates, as well as non-governmental organizations, national disability and human rights institutions and independent experts with an interest in the matter, to make available to the Ad Hoc Committee suggestions and possible elements to be considered in proposals for a convention;

8. *Welcomes* the contributions of the Special Rapporteur on Disability and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, and invites them to continue to collaborate with the Ad Hoc Committee and with each other in this regard;

9. *Urges* that further efforts be made to ensure the active participation of non-governmental organizations in the Ad Hoc Committee in accordance with resolution 56/510 of 23 July 2002 and with the decision of the Ad Hoc Committee on the modalities for the participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee;[174]

10. *Also urges* that efforts be made to ensure that accessibility, with reasonable accommodation as regards facilities and documentation, is improved for all persons with disabilities, in accordance with decision 56/474 of 23 July 2002;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Ad Hoc Committee with the facilities necessary for the performance of its work and, in this context, invites the Secretary-General to reallocate resources in order to allow the United Nations Programme on Disability to provide the necessary support to the Ad Hoc Committee;

12. *Encourages* Member States to involve persons with disabilities, representatives of disability organizations and experts in the preparatory processes contributing to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee;

13. *Also encourages* Member States to include persons with disabilities and/or other experts in the field in their delegations to the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee;

14. *Decides* to establish a voluntary fund to support the participation of non-governmental organizations and experts from developing countries, in particular from the least developed countries, and invites Governments, civil society and the private sector to contribute to the voluntary fund;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the Ad Hoc Committee to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

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[174] See ibid., chap. IV.

128. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following decision:

Award of human rights prizes in 2001

The General Assembly, considering that 2003 will mark the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights,[175] bearing in mind the need to promote universal observance and enjoyment of human rights and recalling its resolution 2217 (XXI) of 19 December 1966, in which it approved the awarding of prizes in the field of human rights, decides to request the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the awarding of human rights prizes in a plenary meeting on 10 December 2003, in accordance with recommendation C of the annex to resolution 2217 (XXI).

[175] Resolution 217 A (III).